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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 54 NOVEMBER 15, 1929 NO. 20

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH OUR OLD LIBRARIANS?
FRANK P. HILL

SCIENCE IN PERIODICAL LITERATURE
ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK

DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS AS A PROBLEM IN LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION
F. L. D. GOODRICH

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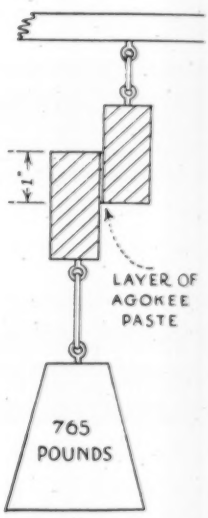

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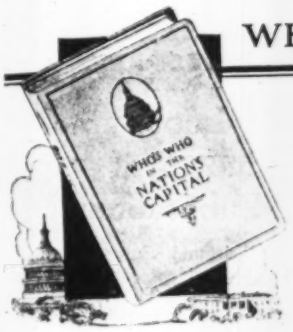

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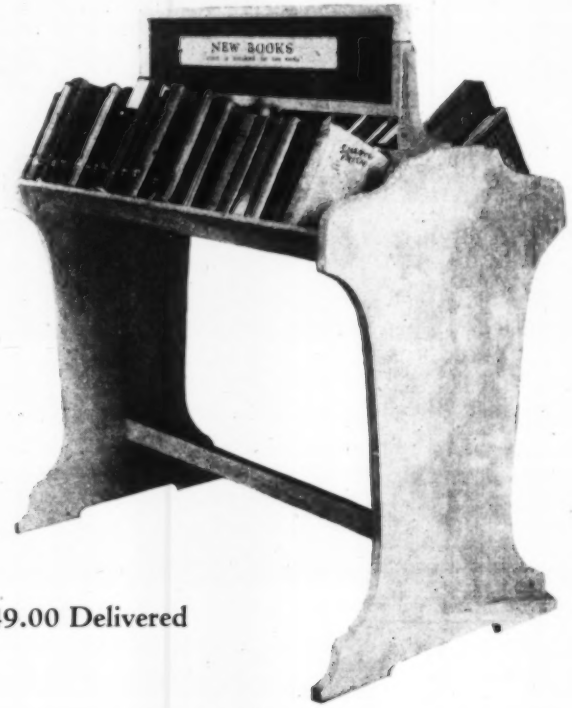

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NOVEMBER 15, 1929

Science in Periodical Literature

For a Quarter of a Century Past the Author of This Article Has Been Engaged as Science Editor of "The Literary Digest." He Tells How the Average Educated Reader Is Furnished with Information on Scientific Subjects.

By Arthur E. Bostwick

Librarian, St. Louis Public Library, Mo.

THE FORMER poverty of authentic information about the progress of pure science, fitted for the ordinary reader, was largely to be laid at the door of scientific men themselves. Although this has been remedied to some extent, most of them still fail to see the value of giving such information to the general public. It must of necessity, they think, be either unintelligible or incorrect. Technical papers, read at meetings of scientific bodies, fall under the former head, so far as the general reader is concerned. They presuppose a long training in some particular science, as well as familiarity with its terminology, neither of which he possesses. The man who discovers things in science, who invents things and knows things, commonly limits his efforts to tell what he has found out, and what he has done, to his fellow scientific men, leaving the task of informing the general public to uninformed writers, or to scientific quacks, or to journalists in search of sensations. This style of "popular science" does more harm than good; and its greatest harm perhaps, is its reaction on the mind of the real scientific investigator, whose impatience at it and contempt of it show themselves in the hasty conclusion that all attempts to interest the general reader in scientific work must necessarily be of the same kind. This feeling has alienated vast numbers of competent scientific men from any sort of scientific popularization.

I believe this idea to be a fallacy, due in large part to the assumption that ignorance of a terminology and of methods and advanced results implies total inability to grasp a subject. Scientific terminology may be translated intelligibly into our ordinary tongue by one who is competent. The trouble is that the popularizer of science must be familiar with what he is trying to popularize as well as with its terminology and with the interesting statement of it in ordinary English. The number of persons who know all these three things at once is small, and most of them are unwilling to undertake this kind of work. It so happens that for a quarter of a century past I have been engaged as science editor of *The Literary Digest* in a sincere attempt, in a small way, to furnish to the average, educated reader information on scientific subjects.

Before going on with my story, a word regarding the type of publication represented by *The Literary Digest*—containing not original matter, but quotations with introductions and comments. It was originated, I believe, by W. T. Stead in his *Review of Reviews*. Previous periodicals made up of quoted articles, like *The Living Age* and *The Eclectic*, contained only quotations, generally of entire ar-

Paper read at the Periodicals Round Table of the A. L. A. at Washington, D. C.

ticles, without comment. The editorial omissions, condensations, combinations, introductions and remarks, are essential in periodicals of the *Digest* type, of which we now have a considerable number. The *Digest* has changed somewhat. It was once made up of actual digests or abstracts, there being very little verbatim quotation. Now the author's exact words are generally given and the editorial matter is in larger type, so that there can be no doubt on the reader's part about whether what he reads is ascribable to author or editor.

This change reflects a corresponding change in the attitude of what we may call "primary" journals and magazines—those printing original articles—toward the "secondary" publications of *Digest* type. At first there was a strong disposition to resent quotation and to regard it as plagiarism. In face of this feeling it was necessary to drop verbatim quotation and reproduce articles in the form of condensation and abstract. But the feeling to which I am alluding has long since been precisely reversed. It is now realized that quotation of this kind is one of the most effective forms of publicity. Frequent quotation is a proof of the readableness of a publication; lack of it is equivalent to unfavorable comment. Complaint is now received only when we fail to quote. This change of attitude is similar to that now taking place among publishers and booksellers toward the public library. It is still believed by some that the public library is injuring the book trade because it furnishes reading matter free, thus obviating the necessity of book-purchase. That it does so in individual instances is undoubted. But taking the broader view that anything that multiplies readers and increases interest in literature is beneficial to its purveyors, it seems certain that the public library, instead of harming the book trade, is an effective adjunct of it. It is in fact, a vast system of general literary publicity, with free distribution of samples. In like manner what I have here termed the "secondary magazine" operates as a system of publicity for all periodical literature, with the presentation of samples.

The parallel with the public library may be carried further. The public library and the secondary magazine are now, as I see it, the only absolutely non-partisan means for conveying information to the public. I do not except the schools. They necessarily teach only one aspect of a subject. To get both sides of any disputed question one must go to the public library, or for current matters, to the secondary magazine.

Of course it is conceivable that both of these institutions might come under partisan control. But this would be quickly discovered and discovery would put an end to the usefulness of both. I have known accusations of partisanship to be laid against both, but there is always an overwhelming answer. When an enthusiastic woman-suffragist accused our library of laying stress on the anti-side in the composition of our book-collection, we promptly retaliated by asking her to make a list of the books that we lacked and then buying all of them at once. When *The Literary Digest* quoted an article by a medical authority decrying the use of tea and was immediately overwhelmed by a shower of missives from indignant dealers in this beverage, we published at once a symposium in defense of tea, made up of these very letters and of articles to which the writers had directed our attention. The only satisfactory answer to an accusation of partisanship is to give the accuser at once the representation for which he asks.

Of course there are obvious differences between the library and a weekly journal. It is the library's business to store material on both sides of the classic controversies. It is not the journal's business to continue the discussion of these matters. It does not quote articles on the Protestant reformation, or the cataclysmic theory of geology, or single tax, but confines its attention to current matters like The League of Nations in politics, group insurance perhaps in economics, radio and television in science. Our attitude on the classic controversies is thus the absolute non-partisanship of silence. On some other matters we are perforce partisan from lack of space. The library, if it is a large one, can collect and accept all sorts of obviously worthless stuff—the cosmic theories of half-educated gentlemen who can get them before the public only by printing them themselves, works on "electricity and the resurrection" or arguments that the sun is only "a focus of rays emitted by the radio-active earth." These have psychological and historical value, but a reasonable journal has no space for them.

So much for exclusion. Now for inclusion. Being tied down to verbatim quotation to a large extent, a secondary magazine can use very seldom original papers filled with mathematical formulas and technical terms. Important inventions and discoveries, however, are now usually explained by their originators to large scientific bodies in papers or addresses. As the scientists addressed are mostly not specialists in the speaker's subject, he must perforce be a little less technical, and a further operation in the same direction reduces his material to a form where any educated man will understand it.

In general, we have proceeded on the assumption that readers of the *Digest* are persons

of education, and such persons do not wish to be treated as know-nothings. They are quite able to take in the principle of relativity or the electronic theory, or Mendelian inheritance, if these are stripped of verbiage and technical terms. The advantage to science in general of a public appreciation of the fact that it is only systematized common sense would appear to be self-evident. One of the most cheering documents that I have read in years was the set of resolutions adopted by the American Federation of Labor at a convention some years ago, approving the scientific activities of the government and advocating their extension. The passage of any such resolutions by a body of laboring men would have been impossible twenty-five years since. The change of view that has brought it about has not been effected by reading the funny editorials in the daily papers, but just such common sense, intelligible excerpts with sane comments, as have been appearing in what I have termed the secondary magazines.

It may seem as if the make-up of such a science department as I have described would be a matter of great simplicity. It is so, mechanically, of course. Fully fifty per cent of it is in preliminary selection. It is surprising how large a proportion of the scientific and technical matter in print is quite unsuited to this kind of use, either because of the subject matter or the manner of treatment.

It is the business of the editor of a department of this kind to cut out everything but the meat—to admit no trimmings or matter obviously intended to fill up. It is remarkable how skilled some of our writers are in starting with nothing at all to say, and making it appear like something by a clever arrangement of words and sentences. One goes carefully over such an article and suddenly realizes that a sentence here and there adds absolutely nothing to the information conveyed and must be cut out. On a second reading other sentences suffer the same fate and occasionally on reading what is left the absolute lack of value in the residue appears clearly. A half hour's hard work without anything to show for it at the end is relished by an editor no more than by anyone else. On the other hand, one occasionally finds articles that are all meat. Not a sentence, not a word can be spared. If these are so long that they cannot be given entire, the necessary dismemberment cuts one to the heart. So you see the conscientious editor "gets it both coming and going." Fortunately for him, the average article has a meaty nucleus with sufficient trimmings that may be lopped off without injury and generally with positive benefit. But if anyone thinks that selection and rejection of this kind may be done without mental exertion he is making a great mistake.

Next comes the composition of the introduction and the selection of a proper title. Titles, whether of books or articles, and including the headlines of newspapers, are of two kinds—those intended to tell the reader what he will find below, and those intended to mystify him and pique his curiosity so that he will read on, to find what it is all about. Both kinds may be used in work of this kind, and it is sometimes possible to combine the two types, giving a certain amount of information and exciting the reader's curiosity at the same time. Often the writer's original title is as good as could be made, but in not more than twenty per cent of the cases, I should say, at least where scientific articles are in question.

A jest, a local or political allusion, a play on words, is often allowable in a title where the article below it is quite serious. The editor places himself in a confidential relation with the reader, somewhat as if he were one club-member reading an article to another and commenting upon it as he goes along. The same attitude is maintained throughout the introduction. In fact, its opening words have title value, especially when they are printed in capitals or other noticeable letters. I am often surprised to see with what uninteresting and unimportant words articles usually begin. For instance, an article on the purchase of jewelry as an index to prosperity, which is a more than usually interesting subject, begins "we have remarked before that"—and when the reader has proceeded thus far he probably skips to the next column. How many teachers of English composition dwell on such things as this? If anyone objects that readers should not go skipping about, looking for a promising first line, I cheerfully agree, but "it is a condition, not a theory, that confronts us."

The most interesting thought about it is that one is introducing these writers to a vast audience that stretches from sea to sea. With not a few of these the editor comes into actual personal relations. Complaints, suggestions, comments, varying from the commendatory to the condemnatory, pour in from all sides. Perhaps the most exasperating are from persons who say they have read the magazine for years and yet have never observed that it does not print original articles. They send carefully prepared manuscripts, which might as well have been offered to the Commissioner of Records in New York City. Next comes the man who thinks that if you quote a thing you must endorse it, and accuses the editor of being an enemy to alcohol, or tea, or woman-suffrage, or electric cookery, on the ground of some article recently quoted. Next we have the correspondent who says that as you printed an

exhaustive article on something or other last week, you are evidently interested in the subject and must want immediately to print another exhaustive article, to which he takes pleasure in directing you.

Then there are the criticisms—usually pointing out some error of statement, real or fancied. These are welcome as evidence of the care and interest with which the department is read. Of course, if the error pointed out is a real one it is generally that of the quoted author, and the responsibility is his; but sometimes it may occur in the editorial matter, and then the fault is the editor's.

If I had only kept the remarkable letters that I have received during the past 25 years I should have a collection indeed. Once a man wrote to me proposing that a rifle barrel 3000 miles long be constructed from here to San Francisco and freight shot from one place to the other in a few seconds, thus obviously saving weeks of slow transportation.

It is not unusual to receive photographs or other material for illustration, of various degrees of value, from high down to zero. The pictures in the secondary magazines owe their possibility even more than those in the primaries, to the modern photo-engraving processes. These processes have contributed greatly to the quantity of illustration, though not in all cases to their quality. In a secondary magazine, however, where illustration as well as text is copied, some sort of photographic process is almost essential. The favor with which the secondary magazines are regarded by the primary now leads to frequent loans of the half-tone or zincograph plates. Sometimes an article that was not illustrated at all when it first appeared is embellished with pictures. This is never done, however, for the mere sake of the pictures, but always to elucidate or explain the text. Frequently a portrait of the author appears, and truth compels me to state that many of the correspondents who call attention to their productions send their photographs in various attitudes, just in case we should happen to want them.

It is not only through the offer of illustrative material, moreover, that the public shows an appreciation of the magazine's publicity value, which is undoubtedly great. Communications from such as are not averse to free advertisement are numerous and incline one to cynicism.

Of course the editor is regarded as endowed with universal knowledge and almost universal power. His advice is constantly asked on technical matters of which he has little knowledge, and his aid is implored in getting inventions on the market or before the Government.

We are appealed to by large numbers of persons engaged in propaganda of all sorts—useful, foolish, indifferent or harmful. This has enabled us to see how fashions in their methods grow and change. At one time everyone who wished to start something proposed to do it through the creation of a new department of the United States Government, headed by a member of the Cabinet. Just after the war, persons who advocated things were anxious to promote them by "drives," suggested by the success of the Liberty Loan campaigns and of those for various war-service funds.

One fashion that is going out is that of putting everything on moral grounds. Prohibition was a failure when urged because it was right; it went through like a shot when practical men became convinced that it was good business. Woman-suffrage succeeded in the same way.

We shall care better for our children and raise better crops, and take better care of the safety of our employees, and improve our housing and build more and better hospitals and do thousands of other good things, not because we ought to do them, but because they are to our material advantage. Those who think that this is unfortunate may well look with satisfaction on the result and be happy that there is a motive that will bring it about, even if it is not one over which we can exult very much. This is the way also in which the vast scientific discoveries of the coming era are to be made—through dissemination of the belief that all search after scientific truth, no matter how abstract it may seem, or how devoid of utility, is always good business. The enormous electrical industries of today, for instance, come from the curiosity of a few scientific investigators who had, and who could have had, no useful result in mind.

About thirty-five years ago, just before my connection with this work began, an English scientific authority, in a published address, stated his opinion that the facts of nature had all been practically ascertained, leaving for science only their classification and coordination and the ascertainment of natural laws by inductive processes.

As if in irony, nature began at once to disclose primary facts hitherto unsuspected, and the past quarter century has been particularly fertile in the appearance of novelties. Nature as we now know it is quite a different thing from what it appeared to be in 1890. Some of the things that it has been a duty and a pleasure to discuss are the discovery of Hertzian or electro-magnetic waves, their identification with light waves and their applica-

tion to radio-communication, the X-ray or Roentgen ray, its use in medicine and its final identification as light of very short wavelength, together with its remarkable applications, the Becquerel ray, leading to the wonderful facts of radio-activity, with the discovery of radium by Professor and Madame Curie, the discovery of new components of the atmosphere, the perfection of improved methods for obtaining extreme cold, with the liquefaction and solidification of ordinary atmospheric air, the electric furnace, with all sorts of applications of its high temperatures, including the production of real diamonds of minute size, the development of the heavier-than-air flying machine, with the approaching complete conquest of the air, the moving picture, television, the Mendelian theory of heredity with the high light that it throws on the processes of life-transmission, the discovery of vitamins, with its epoch-making influence on our ideas of nutrition, the far-reaching discoveries in preventive medicine and serum treatments, with their saving of millions of human lives—a catalog which I am giving haphazard from memory and which might be extended almost indefinitely. It justifies the conclusion that we have just passed through the most interesting and valuable quarter century in the world's history. And the best part of it is the abundant indication that there are greater, more valuable, more beneficent things to come, if we can associate with other nations to abolish the fear of war and devote ourselves, our energies and our wealth in future to scientific and industrial development.

This coruscation of scientific marvels has offered an unexampled opportunity for their treatment as wizardry, of which full advantage has been taken by the daily press. They have all been treated in secondary magazines sanely and truthfully, so far as our daily knowledge permitted.

If such presentation of science has been successful in a secondary magazine, why would it not be equally so in a primary magazine devoted to original articles giving the latest scientific news? It doubtless would, and it has been, so far as tried. What is needed is a magazine addressed to the same class of readers as *The Outlook* or *The Independent*, emphasizing news value and covering all the sciences with equal care. The best thing of the kind published is in French—the *Revue Scientifique*, which contains a few readable articles by experts followed by the latest news, arranged by subjects—botany, astronomy, biology, etc. One may thus glance directly at the news of the science in which he is most interested. News value, however, is not emphasized, and the magazine would be a little dull for American readers. Some other French magazines are good, notably *La Nature*, an illustrated weekly and the more recent *La Science Moderne*. *Science Pour Tous*, *Je Sais Tout* and other similar periodicals are more trivial. The University of Louvain prints an excellent, though somewhat heavy, quarterly for the ordinary reader, which was discontinued during the war but has now risen from its ashes. Incidentally the departments devoted to popular science in the French daily press sometimes contain material of high excellence, often by writers of authority.

The Germans, whose purely technical magazines have been of the highest class, have no outstanding popular magazine. *Kosmos*, of Stuttgart and *Umschau*, of Berlin, are both good, but a little diffuse and dull, and *Reclams Universum*, of Leipsic, is often interesting. It is against the German temperament to try to make knowledge easy. The French, on the other hand, have long been successful specialists in this very thing. The Italians have no good popular scientific magazine, so far as I know. *Scientia*, of Bologna, is excellent, though rather technical and devoted largely to reviews. The English have a good one, *Nature*, but this has changed somewhat of recent years, devoting more space to book reviews and not so generally readable. There was a readable monthly called *Knowledge*, but it has died. *Discovery* is an excellent new monthly. We have in this country *The Scientific American*, originally devoted largely to patents, but now changed from a weekly to a monthly, expanded and greatly improved. Probably it is our nearest approach to the desired periodical. The *Popular Science Monthly*, founded by Youmans as a monthly magazine, sold its name some time ago to a still more popular publication and appears as *The Scientific Monthly*, the repository still of essays rather than of news. *Science and Invention*, formerly *The Electrical Experimentor*, is decidedly lurid. *Popular Mechanics* is greatly read, and is excellent, though scrappy. It has a successful follower, *American Mechanics*, of Minneapolis. *School Science and Mathematics* (Chicago) has much good material, but is specifically for teachers. *Current Science* (Columbus, Ohio) is a four-page leaflet for young pupils. None of these fills the need noted above. An interesting venture is the endowed scientific news agency known as "Science Service," originating in Washington under the late Dr. E. E. Slosson, well-known as a lucid expositor of science. The *Daily Science News Bulletin*, a mimeographed sheet, goes to newspapers throughout the country and leaves them no excuse for not printing authentic news of scientific happenings. The success of this bulletin has brought

out several other series from the same source —"Nature Notes," by Frank Thone, "Why the Weather?" by Charles Fitzhugh Talman, and various occasional feature articles. All these, though none is in print except one or two of the feature articles, which are distributed as broadsides, and the *Science News Letter*, which is a weekly summary, may be used by libraries as periodicals by placing them in binders. A somewhat similar mimeographed bulletin issued by Dr. E. E. Free of New York, under the title, "The Week's Science," may also be thus used. Mimeographed press bulletins are now regularly issued by a considerable number both of industrial firms and societies, including The General Electric Company and The American Chemical Society.

What we need, and doubtless will have some day, is a readable, accurate, scientific weekly, emphasizing news values and adequately covering the whole field of the sciences in an arrangement by subjects. Until such a publication arises, I know of no better way for the educated reader to follow the progress of science than to read the secondary magazines. If he derives as much pleasure and profit from their perusal as some of us do from their preparation, he should be amply repaid.

What Shall We Do With Our Old Librarians?

What Can Be Done to Enable Old Librarians to Continue Their Usefulness? Here Are Several Interesting Suggestions

By Frank P. Hill

Chief Librarian, Brooklyn Public Library, N. Y.

DR. THOMAS L. MONTGOMERY once expressed the feeling of many librarians in this way: "Oh! the terrible effects of growing old in the service."

No doubt you have been thinking of this subject and have arrived at a definite and satisfactory solution of the problem. However, as for myself, being of a retiring disposition, I have a few suggestions to throw out which may or may not be pertinent.

This is, indeed, a topic of great interest to members of the Institute and out of it grows the question whether to chop off their heads, keep 'em alive, or slide 'em off on a small pension and thus make room for the rising generation. The chief point is to get rid of them some way—quickly and painlessly if possible, but to get rid of them.

I have a sympathetic feeling for those who are *in* as well as for those who are out and want to get in—for I have had my turn for 48 years and it is time to give way.

How are we going to satisfy both parties?

We can't put these old librarians on a peddler's cart, unless, perhaps, we give them a bookmobile and send them about the country selling books or distributing them for some county library. This would give them something to do, keep them out of doors, and tend to enable them to keep their old joints well oiled and in running order for a time. Of course, they may not be able to run an auto (although I know of librarians of 75 who drive cars) or they might get smashed up (that is their own lookout) and so end their days among their favorite authors.

Or why not use them as ornaments in bookstores where they would lend a little dignity to the salesmen disposing of best sellers.

Another suggestion which would meet the approval of our good friend John Cotton Dana, if here, is that they form a club whose chief duty would be to criticize the plans of the American Library Association. (Let us hope, if such a club is formed, that the criticisms of the members would receive more favorable consideration than was given to the suggestions of J. C. D. in his lifetime).

In my early acquaintance with librarians, the problem of caring for superannuated ministers and school teachers was settled by putting them in charge of libraries; but there is no reciprocal arrangement at this time by which old librarians could be put into these other positions, so we shall have to look after them ourselves.

To be serious for a moment. In this matter which we are considering we are not dealing with discontented people. As yet, I have

Address delivered at the American Library Institute meeting at Stockbridge, Mass., October 4, 1929.

to meet the first person, man or woman, in the profession who does not like library work. Here and there we find one who wants to change to another position, go to another library or could use more salary, but dissatisfaction with library work itself is not one of the burdens a librarian has to carry. Very few change from this to another profession and comparatively few leave it to go into a business or corporation office and then only because of the higher salary; but some of us know of many who have studied law, medicine, or have prepared for the ministry and turned to library work from choice. I have in mind four who left other professions and became successful librarians as heads of large libraries, but I do not recall the name of a single librarian who has gone to another profession or into business who made a success of it or of himself. Sometimes some of us may have sighed for a business life where we could make more money and some of us have had tempting offers to go into business, but have refused them. Do you know the percentage of failures in the business world—70 to 75 per cent. That is greater than in the library world.

We have to deal then with contented people who have spent their lives doing work which they enjoy doing on a comparatively meager (or insufficient) salary.

What are we going to do about it, or what, if anything, *can* we do about it? A business man would say that if we had been competent in a business way, we should have looked ahead and prepared for old age; but who looks that far ahead in the Springtime of life even on a small salary.

What shall we do with our old librarians is a bald statement. That is not exactly what the questioner had in mind, I fancy. Rather, what can we do to enable them to *continue* their usefulness? That, it seems to me, is the intent of this question.

I will touch only lightly on a few things that occur to me at this time.

1. Salaries Should be Adjusted to Meet Living Conditions.

At the present time salaries are far too low. It is desirable to put them on a higher basis to enable the average librarian to "keep up appearances" as expected to do by the public and by trustees; and this will never come about until every community recognizes the fact that the pay of a librarian should be nearer the level of a teacher. The work of the teacher and of the librarian is similar but until the latter is placed on the same financial basis as the former there will be discrimination and unrest. The principal reason teachers are paid more than librarians is because of their number, which tends toward greater solidarity and influence.

We see a gradual improvement, with the teacher leading the way: first, by securing for herself increased pay, and second, by taking school librarians under her wing and obtaining for them higher pay than they would receive in a public library.

2. Librarians Should Live Within Their Means.

The social demands made upon librarians are many and various and to a great extent legitimate. If in a small town, the librarian is a part of the social life; and in a large city lectures, theatres, operas and like attractions make a demand upon the purse which leaves too little for ordinary home comforts and less to put by for a rainy day.

Difficult as it is to save a penny, everyone should prepare for the future even if it is possible to save only a small amount each year. The Savings Bank and Life Insurance are the two best ways of saving and the librarian who can begin in early life with either or both, is in a fair way to have at least something laid by for old age.

3. Adequate Pensions Should Be Provided.

An up-to-date library has a pension system which provides a *small* allowance to the beneficiary after certain years of service. Librarians are not very long-lived. Of the first 16 presidents of the A. L. A., all but 2 have passed to the great beyond; and of these only 1 was over 90, 3 over 80, 6 over 70, 4 over 60.

A lifetime of service ought to be rewarded by a pension of one-half salary and as with the Carnegie Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association, the librarian should be permitted to migrate from one institution to another without losing his standing, just as he continues his life insurance.

If the library is a department of the city and the employees are under civil service, the librarians fall automatically under the city pension system; if, however, the trustees are an independent body, as is the case with the public libraries of Greater New York, any pension is out of the question because, although the library may be maintained by city appropriations, the members of the staffs are not considered city employees. There is a political aspect to this. The New York Public Library and the Brooklyn Public Library are under charters similar to the Buffalo Public Library yet the employees of the latter are included in the city's pension scheme, the former are not.

4. The Age Limit of Service Might Be Extended.

Most libraries where a pension system is in operation make 65 the age of retirement. In

many cases this works a hardship on the incumbent and the library, for it often happens that a man or woman over 70, and in a few cases 80, is capable of rendering valuable service to the library.

On the other hand, one is tempted to stay too long, to outgrow one's usefulness and to be a wet blanket on the library and the staff. It is a great temptation to hold on to the salary as long as possible but one should know when to quit. One should get out rather than be put out. Blessed is he or she who knows when it is time to retire. Pension, bonus, or nothing, the time should not be extended beyond a reasonable limit—certainly not indefinitely—but should be determined by the trustees.

5. Reviewing Books.

Here is a nice, quiet, pleasant field which our superannuated friends might enter. Not that every librarian would be a good book reviewer but there are specialists who would satisfy publishers and readers.

A fearless reviewer, not depending for his bread and butter upon the financial return, would make a place and name for himself and enjoy the approval of all librarians.

6. Serve on Library Boards and A. L. A. Committees.

A letter received a few days ago from Mr. George T. Shaw, recently retired from the librarianship of the Liverpool, England, Public Library, stated that he expected to "carry on." He had been made a member of the Board of Directors of the Athenaeum Library (of which he had served as Chief Librarian previous to his appointment to the Public Library) and was chairman of the most important committee. Incidentally, he said, he should do some lecturing whenever the opportunity presented itself.

This gave me the thought that our tired and retired librarians might find places on local library boards and give valuable service, as well as do some lecturing before library staffs and library schools.

A glance at the list of the A. L. A. committees shows that the Executive Committee has been obliged to call upon the same individual for duty on several committees and in one instance to head—as chairman—no less than four committees! This is too much labor to put on active librarians who could easily be replaced by librarians on the retired list.

7. Consultants and Advisers.

Superannuated librarians could and should be valuable as consultants and advisers. After years of experience librarians after retirement are qualified to render important service:

A. To trustees in planning buildings, organizing and reorganizing the library, selecting suitable material for a staff.

B. As specialists in university libraries and in the reference department of public libraries.

C. As members of the group of specialists which Doctor Putnam says is "not yet a corps"—performing auxiliary service to that of the regular staff of the Library of Congress.

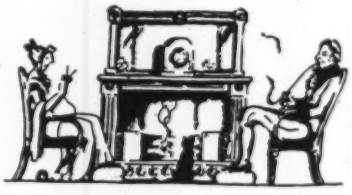
This is a worth-while service and many retired librarians and teachers will be available for it and would be glad to engage in it rather than remain in enforced idleness.

Whatever service a retired librarian performs, one thought must always be borne in mind—that there is someone "higher up" whose authority is paramount. Tact and judgment must be in the possession of anyone who undertakes the work of consultant.

However, my ideal does not fit in with any of the above suggestions.

Here it is: Let every man and woman at time of retirement have an income sufficient to enable him to live the life he most wants to live. As for myself, I want just enough so I may loaf and talk and listen and read and write and travel to my heart's content. That is *all* I ask. That is my ideal!

Some day when, and if, I have such an income, I shall be ready to retire and give way to a better and younger man; until then I must plod along to keep the wolf from the door.



A Montreal Library for Boys and Girls

How the Need for a Children's Library in Montreal Was Seen and Supplied by a Council of Women

By Mary Duncan Carter

Assistant Director, McGill University, Montreal

"But that can't be done in Montreal!" was the comment of someone upon hearing about the children's library project which has been the main concern of the Education Committee of the Montreal Local Council of Women during the past winter. Now at the opening of the first public library for children in Montreal we can look back over the road we have traveled and see how it has all come about.

In December, 1927, Miss Jessie Van Cleve, specialist in Children's Reading at the American Library Association Headquarters, came to the McGill University Library School to deliver two lectures on Children's Reading. At this time the Council decided to cooperate with the Library School in having Miss Van Cleve give a story-hour on Saturday morning in the Royal Victoria College Auditorium. After watching 500 children held spellbound for over an hour by Miss Van Cleve's delightful stories, several of us began discussing the dearth of library facilities for children in Montreal. It seemed such a pity to think of those children, with their interest aroused in the stories they had just heard, unable to go to children's libraries and obtain the books they were longing to read.

A survey of existing library facilities was made in the spring of 1928 with the following results:

There is (and has been since 1911) a charming children's room in the Westmount Public Library. This is a free tax supported library exclusively for the citizens of Westmount, which is a separate municipality although it is now completely surrounded by the city of Montreal. There are five libraries in settlements which are under the Education and Recreation Division of the Montreal Council of Social Agencies. The University Settlement is an outgrowth of a library for children which was opened by members of the McGill Library staff twenty years ago and was run voluntarily by them until it was transferred to the University Settlement. This library is still run entirely by volunteers, several of whom are graduates of the McGill University Summer Library School (six weeks' course) and circulates about 1000 books each month. There is also a library in the Neighborhood House, which is a Jewish settlement, doing splendid work in the northeast end of the city. Forty per cent of the members are children in the libraries of the Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. The majority of these libraries are not open daily, but merely two or three times a week at certain hours, as the rooms used for the libraries are for the most part used for other purposes on non-library days. The school libraries are not yet organized, although one high school library, under the direction of Miss Charlotte Houston has been open for many years and others are developing. Several other high school libraries have splendid collections in contrast to the grade schools, which are indifferently provided for—sometimes with supplementary reading or nothing at all. In one of the schools the teachers tried to meet the need themselves by gathering together books which each pupil is allowed to take home over the week-end. From this report it appeared that about 7 per cent of the children of Montreal were provided with free book service.

Pathetically enough two libraries had children's rooms which had never been opened. The Civic Library, which has a splendid building, had a room set apart for children with a separate entrance and excellent equipment in 1916, but not a single book has been provided. The Fraser Institute, a subscription library which functions much as a public library, had set aside a room for children when it was going through the process of reconstruction in 1927. Although it was partially equipped and provided to some extent with books, it was not opened on account of lack of funds to pay the salaries of the assistants. During Children's Book Week, November, 1928, a campaign was launched by the Education Committee of the Montreal Local Council of Women to raise funds for a demonstration library for children. Fortunately the Governors of the Fraser Institute permitted this Committee the use of the Children's Room for the experiment. It was understood that the Committee should raise funds to provide suitable books, additional equipment and, most important of all, a well-trained experienced librarian.

The campaign was carried on by means of

publicity through the newspapers, over the radio, speaking at clubs, and by canvassing. A bookplate was distributed which might be signed by anyone wishing to donate $1.50 for a book to be put into the collection. Canvassing was done through personal calls, telephone and correspondence.

Perhaps one of the most effective bits of advance publicity was done at the Household Show during the last week in October. An exhibit of children's books was arranged and on view during the whole week. The books were some that had been presented to our Library School in connection with the special children's book exhibit, which is arranged annually from Children's Book Week to Christmas, supplemented by loans from the local booksellers. A trained librarian was always in charge. This was made possible through volunteers. The fact that this was a non-commercial booth made parents and children eager to ask advice about books. A great many of the American Library Association list, "Gifts for Children's Bookshelves," "Recent Children's Books" and a list of the Newbery Medal books were distributed.

Another interesting feature was a special Children's Book Week program, which was held at the Mercury, Louis Carrier & Co., publishers, on Friday evening, Nov. 16. This was presided over by Miss Lanning, the editor of *The Home Magazine*. Librarians, booksellers and publishers cooperated in making this a special celebration of Children's Book Week and an inauguration of the Children's Library Campaign. People of vision responded, and we were able to raise sufficient funds to run the library for a year with the hope that once the library is open, it will receive enthusiastic support.

Doctoral Dissertations as a Problem in Library Administration

By F. L. D. Goodrich

Associate Librarian, University of Michigan

ANNUALLY, students who are receiving some sort of doctor's degrees from the various universities in the world publish approximately 12,000 doctoral dissertations. Probably most of these accepted by the continental universities are printed, at least in abstract. This is not the case in the United States where many students prefer, for one reason or another, to forfeit a nominal sum rather than go to the expense of having their work published. In the English Universities, I believe, the doctoral dissertations are not distributed throughout the university world. But even with these groups eliminated the larger university libraries are likely to receive nearly 5000 such publications per year. How may a library satisfactorily arrange and shelve a collection of such pamphlets? It is possible to purchase, in this country, only a relatively few printed cards for them and yet the material must be accessible upon demand. This is truly a problem in library administration.

No library has yet announced a perfectly satisfactory method of caring for doctoral dissertations. The problem of handling foreign theses is one thing and domestic theses another. The latter is further complicated by the question of how to care for the manuscript dissertations of a university where its library is the depository for them. As a basis for this study, it will have to be conceded that a university library will acquire as many of the printed doctoral dissertations of other universities in America and abroad as it can. These presumably will come as exchanges. Unfortunately, the shipments do not necessarily include all the dissertations submitted to a university in any one year.

A library which is receiving regularly the bulk of the European dissertations is confronted immediately with a conflict of interests. Each professor wishes to have at least the papers on his subjects put with the similar material. The library would prefer to treat the lot as a special collection. If the library has its way, the dissertations may be arranged by university, then by year, and finally by author; or perhaps by author under each university, disregarding the dates as a factor in the arrangement; or by country as is done in the Library of Congress, and then alphabetically by author, eliminating both university and dates. The printed lists of such publica-

Paper prepared for, but only read by title because of lack of time, College and Reference Section of the A. L. A., Washington Conference.

tions for Germany and Switzerland and France and Holland would serve as indexes, and it would seem to be necessary to make cards only for the Scandinavian, and a very few other such publications. There is a further difficulty, however. For example, the Catalog of Theses for the French Universities is about three years late in appearing, and does not have either an author or a subject index. Some sort of a catalog of this material, promptly made, seems important. The card may be simple in form, and preferably should be made for both author and subject, although only the author card is essential. Often it takes an expert to determine the exact subject of a thesis, so subject headings, if used, must be carefully assigned.

The cataloging need not be done in the catalog division of the library, and the cards may be kept in a separate set of trays. This would be especially advisable for the subject cards. In fact, an author list and a separate subject list would be far better than a dictionary arrangement for the catalog of a thesis collection. If the cards are to be filed in the regular catalog, a colored card can be used which will indicate immediately that the publication sought is in a special collection, and any errors in cataloging will not be laid at the door of the catalogers.

It may be possible in the not distant future to purchase cards for theses from the Library of Congress, Union Catalog, Project B. These cards are simple in form but accurate as to entry. No subject headings are indicated. They are made promptly upon the receipt of a shipment of dissertations at the Union Catalog office and are not to be confused with the printed cards prepared in the Catalog Division of the Library of Congress.

There are other possible ways of handling such publications. They may be sorted by subject, a few of them be fully cataloged, and the balance put into pamphlet boxes. These boxes are classified and have a subject card for the whole box or series of boxes, not for each item in them. Broad subjects seem preferable in such a treatment rather than a scheme of close classification. It is essential, however, to make an author entry for each pamphlet, as the requests usually are made for the work of a particular author. This treatment may be modified in various ways. For example, all Chemistry theses may be sent to the Chemistry Library. There the librarian makes an author card for each item. The cards are sent back to the main library to be filed, either in the official catalog or in some catalog of pamphlets. In place of a class number, the card simply indicates the room in which the pamphlet is housed; the Chemistry Library is our example. The assistant in charge of the Chemistry Library may classify this material minutely, or may keep it all together in an alphabetical order. The time, the ability of the librarian, and the use which is likely to be made of these publications must determine the details of their treatment. As you know, the University of Utrecht has been keeping a special list of all the dissertations on French language and literature. This covers a long period, antedating even the first printed list of dissertations which appeared in 1884, and includes all languages. Incidentally, it is now possible to purchase a set of cards for the items in this list. This is a further suggestion for those who favor a subject arrangement in a collection of theses.

Even though a library depends upon the printed lists of dissertations, it would seem almost essential to make some sort of an author catalog for them. If they are kept together as a special collection and arranged alphabetically, such a list may not be needed. Should they be arranged by country and date, an author index, pending the receipt of the printed catalog, is greatly to be desired. *Auszüge* and abstracts need not be so listed, although they should be preserved and arranged alphabetically by author under each university. Perhaps the possibility of arranging the whole thesis collection in one author alphabet has not been sufficiently emphasized. This method has been advocated, but becomes very cumbersome in a large collection. Another way is to number the pamphlets serially and make an author card for each. The card carrying the serial number is filed in an author list which thus becomes a finding list. In this treatment there is no attempt to bring out the subject side of the material. However, a subject catalog could readily be made if desired. These suggestions apply to all the foreign dissertations. With some of the universities, however, the size and importance of these publications make it desirable to have them fully cataloged as far as this can be done.

Fortunately, the Library of Congress prints cards for a very large proportion of the dissertations printed for the universities in the United States. The copy for these cards is prepared, I believe, by the library of the university sponsoring the dissertations. Often these cards are slow in coming through, but they are sure, and it is economy to wait for them. By using such printed cards, it is possible to catalog fully many more of these publications than the library would be justified in doing, were there no cooperative cataloging. Without these cards, it would probably be necessary to resort to methods of handling domestic dissertations similar to the routine which any library may devise for the foreign prob-

lem. Some libraries may prefer to treat both American and foreign dissertations as one problem. The University of Chicago Library carries a subscription for the cards printed by the Prussian National Library for dissertations. These cards are brief in form but give the information essential for identifying a publication. They are rather slow in coming through, and one may have to wait a good many months between the receipt of the dissertation and the arrival of the printed card.

Printed lists of theses for particular universities are convenient tools. The University of California has recently issued an excellent classified list of all theses submitted to that university from 1885 to 1926. A list was published for the University of Michigan in 1907 of all its dissertations which had been printed through 1906. Since that time, a special catalog of the dissertations has been kept in the reference room. The California list does not indicate whether or not the dissertation has been printed. That useful information is included in most of the bibliographies. Other similar lists have been issued recently by Johns Hopkins and Harvard. Columbia published a list in 1910, to which it adds a supplement each year as a part of the *University Bibliography*. Mention should be made of the list of "Titles of Theses Accepted for the Degree of Doctor" in the *Yearbook of the Universities of the Empire*, which first appeared in 1927. This includes not only the British Isles, but also Canada and the other provinces. It is to be hoped that many of the universities will publish bibliographies of their dissertations. The annual list, issued by the Library of Congress, is of great value, but it must be supplemented by these university bibliographies.

The next problem is that of the manuscript theses which have been accepted by a university and have been deposited in the library. How are these to be cataloged, shelved, and handled? Will it be necessary in the course of years to have these manuscripts fully cataloged, even though half of them will ultimately be printed and cataloged in that form? It seems as though the key lists in the commencement programs and a list in the reference room will be sufficient. The use will be so very restricted and the housing will have to be so carefully guarded, that it does not appear that elaborate cataloging will be required. However, the requests for unpublished theses have increased nearly a hundredfold during the last year. This is due, doubtless, to the publication of lists of dissertations in certain fields which lists attempt to be complete irrespective of whether or not the theses have been published or are available in any form, anywhere. Many theses are incomplete and avowedly not worthy of type. Their authors and the universities sponsoring them prefer that they should remain unknown. The University of California has a rule concerning the use of unpublished dissertations which seems admirable, as it protects both the authors and the university. Mr. Leupp writes concerning it as follows: "Our rule is that unpublished dissertations prepared at the University of California will be loaned only when the written permission of the author is secured in advance. Even then we do not lend such a dissertation unless we have two or more copies. The rule was made by the graduate division, and operates to protect the results of original investigation or research unless the writer chooses to permit or to take the risk of its use by others. Illogically, perhaps, the rule does not apply to consultation of an unpublished thesis in our library building. It works well so far as we are concerned, but I presume it causes some irritation to would-be borrowers who cannot obtain the author's consent to use his material. In general, the authors when reached seem to be willing enough to have their theses used, but sometimes it is not possible to get in touch with them, in which case the would-be borrower is out of luck." I should like to see this rule generally adopted. It is perplexing enough for a library to try to furnish the printed matter on some subject of investigation. If it must also produce unpublished material, it is most discouraging.

There seems to be no one way to solve this problem. Each library will have to work out its own salvation after some experiments determined by the local conditions of space and personnel. If the most important items are fully cataloged, the printed lists may serve effectively as catalogs for the balance of these pamphlets, provided the publications are arranged in some order suggested by the lists. Probably the key to the grouping is the university. This is the method adopted by the Bibliothèque Nationale in its *Catalogue des dissertations et écrits academiques provenant des échanges avec les Universités étrangères, et reçus par la Bibliothèque Nationale*. The four divisions of the question may be treated as separate problems; foreign dissertations, those from American Universities, dissertations which are issued as reprints, and theses in manuscript; or they may be gathered into one. Each year, upwards of five thousand of these pamphlets must be assimilated by each university library. How may it best be done?

Librarian Authors

JOHN CLEMENT FITZPATRICK was born in Washington, D. C., in 1876. He was a Capitol Hill boy at the time when vacant lots and baseball fields were a part of nearly every city square, and all of his spare time (and he states some *not* so spare) was put to strenuous use on those lots with bat and ball. When high school days arrived his interests became diversified and some understanding of discipline of a different kind was ironed into him by the cadet corps. His first attempt at writing took place in high school when the story of *The Marathon Messenger* was published in the Eastern High School paper. Later the story was illustrated and sold to a juvenile publication for $25. He graduated president of his class and shortly afterward entered newspaper work in Washington. In 1897 he entered the Library of Congress and was almost immediately assigned to the Manuscript Division, then just created and having less than a hundred manuscripts in its collection. He remained there for thirty-one years and saw the collection grow from practically nothing to over a million pieces. There were no guides for cataloging or classifying, and the various processes and procedures were largely worked out through experimentation. The elemental foundations of his experience in this work are embodied in his *Notes on the Care, Cataloging, Calendaring, etc., of Manuscripts* which the Library of Congress published for free distribution and which is now in its third edition. He resigned from the Library of Congress in August, 1928.

The library tradition is ingrained in him for he married Elizabeth V. Kelly who had been for many years Librarian of the Apprentices Library in Philadelphia. They have one daughter, Elizabeth Lavery Fitzpatrick, and Mr. Fitzpatrick states his aim in life is to keep up with his daughter.

When the World War began he volunteered for service but was rejected because of lack of keen hearing. He registered for the draft, and in his own words, states, "registered for draft after being rejected and the war stopped immediately. I suppose it was because Europe then saw the uselessness of continuing." He did, however, contribute to war activities by making posters for the Shipping Board and by Liberty Loan activities.

Besides contributing to numerous magazines, among which are *The American Boy, St. Nicholas, Scribner's, American Historical Review, American Catholic Historical Review, D. A. R. Magazine,* and *What Next,* he has

John Clement Fitzpatrick, Authority on George Washington.

edited *Calendars of Washington Manuscripts, Correspondence With the Continental Congress, Correspondence With the Military, List of Early Washington Papers, Franklin Manuscripts, Vernon-Wagner Navy Papers, Autobiography of Martin Van Buren,* 1920, and *Complete Diaries of George Washington,* 1929 (Houghton Mifflin). He is also author of *Washington's Expenses as Commander in Chief,* 1917 (Houghton Mifflin), *The Spirit of the Revolution,* 1924 (Houghton Mifflin), and *George Washington, Colonial Traveller,* 1927 (Bobbs-Merrill).

In a questionnaire sent out to authors by the Bobbs-Merrill Company, Mr. Fitzpatrick tells, in answer to a question regarding the personal experience he considers remarkable or unusual, of two incidents that stand out in his memory. One is the poulticing of the sore hoof of a black ox in a Canadian lumber camp; the other a double somersault he took, with two horses and a dayton wagon, in the Catskill Mountains without getting a bruise. His favorite outdoor sports are canoeing and mountain climbing, and his favorite indoor sport is putting new washers on water faucets.

THE
LIBRARY JOURNAL

November 15, 1929

Editorial Forum

IT IS the best of news that the British Museum authorities have decided to go forward with the preparation and printing of the great catalogue of printed books, which will make the greatest possible step forward toward a universal catalogue, though the number of subscriptions has not reached the specified requirement, subscriptions from American libraries for instance totaling so far 134 out of two hundred quota. The authorities have done wisely and will make the world their debtor for all time by taking the risk in the hope and fair expectation that the full number of copies will ultimately be in demand. If then under the leadership of M. Roland-Marcel the French National Library and under that of Dr. Hugo Krüss the Prussian State Library will continue to make progress in the like direction, we should ultimately have with our own Union Catalogue and the British Museum Catalogue, for which thanks to Sir Frederick Kenyon and his associates, vast material for world bibliography to which the current work in the Vatican Library will make a further addition.

* * *

THE HONORS which have been heaped upon Dr. Herbert Putnam, as he completes his thirty years of service to the nation in the Library of Congress, have been worthily crowned by the presentation to him last month of the Roosevelt Medal for distinguished service. One of his chief triumphs has been in making the National Library the magnet for gifts of great private collections, some of which supplement the previous resources of the library to the extent that the special collection becomes the very best library in its subject. Such accessions with the normal flow of books from copyright deposits, purchases and other gifts will before long make and keep our National Library the greatest library in existence in point of numbers and variety of fields, though it can hardly rival the older libraries in manuscripts and other materials of the past. The latest of these accessions is to be the Aviation Library, the gift of the Guggenheim Foundation as its work comes to an end. Incidentally, it may be said that the closing up of this trust makes one of the happiest of precedents for future generosity. Too often in the case of a Foundation, the trust ultimately degenerates into a matter of routine and the original impulse of the benefactor is lost. This Foundation has done its work in promoting aviation in its beginning and now that commercial enterprise has fully developed in this field, the work of the Trust has in fact been accomplished. The Trustees have, therefore, done well not only in presenting its library to the Library of Congress but in distributing its funds to permanent institutions which will justify through the years the generosity of Daniel Guggenheim instead of relying on the too often "dead hand" of an endowment trust.

* * *

AT THE Institute meeting, about a blazing wood fire, the elder members discussed "What Can We Do With Our Old Librarians?" led by a paper, published on other pages, from Dr. Frank P. Hill, still in effective youth at seventy-four. Dr. Hill suggested a number of possibilities, but after all the one thing needful is that librarians shall receive salaries which shall pay a living, growing and saving wage so that some provision may be personally stored up for the future years. So far as possible, the pension system should be made general throughout our libraries, but except in those related with municipalities and universities, it is almost impossible to make adequate provision, in fact, as well as in name, for librarians emeritus. If the salaries of librarians in small communities can be lifted to the standards of teachers' wages, much would be accomplished in the right direction. New York has a society to promote the employment of older men and women, but this has not been able to solve the puzzling problem. It is an interesting aftermath that Dr. Koopman on his return had proffer from the *Providence Journal* of post as an editorial writer on his retirement from the Brown University next year.

* * *

NO ONE is better able than Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick to tell his fellow librarians everything about the relations of present science. For a quarter century his alert eyes have scanned the scientific horizon, that the readers of the *Literary Digest* may be fully informed as

to what is going on in science in the department of which he has been the special editor. The marvel of it is that Dr. Bostwick, the executive of a great library, a citizen of a great city who interests himself in all its civic affairs, and the scholarly writer of books and articles on professional topics has been able to cover so many fields so well and be a leader in each. It is the happy fact that Dr. Bostwick in these aides as a library executive finds a recreation in other kinds of writing and of work than those immediately connected with the profession which most of all he loves.

* * *

FITTING recognition has been made from an unexpected quarter, the Pennsylvania Library Club, in awarding to H. W. Wilson its first gold medal for his service to libraries through his cataloging enterprises. The great *United States Catalog* which bears the imprint of his talent, persistence, and enterprise is in itself justification for such an honor, but besides this great volume and its predecessors, Mr. Wilson as an editor and publisher has contributed many things to the service of advancement of libraries. The value, in fact the possibility, for such cataloging work as he has promoted is in concentration rather than diffusion of effort and it is to be hoped that our English brethren will cooperate in support of his periodical indexes which could then be made thoroughly international in covering periodicals in the English language.

* * *

IT IS HARD to understand the present war waged by the Danish book trade on the libraries of the country especially as publishers and booksellers in the United States collaborate heartily with the public libraries, but when it is considered that Denmark has more than enough booksellers, whereas the United States still suffers from a lack of them, the situation is more open to explanation. At present to a population of 3,000,000 in Denmark there are about 450 booksellers and about as many stationers and newspaper-stands selling books. At the same time there are about 860 Danish public libraries with 7,000,000 yearly loans and a yearly expenditure on books of 650,000 crowns, $325,000 (purchasing power). The libraries buy their books through the booksellers with a discount of 20 per cent, which the publishers have to refund the booksellers, in addition to their own margin of these sales of 20 per cent. The first attempt to restrict the very extensive free reading of popular fiction, states Iver Jespersen in the *Publishers Weekly* of November 2nd, came from a well-known author, Mrs. Thit Jensen, who proposed an author's royalty of five cents on each loan of copyright fiction through the public libraries. This idea was later dropped. The following proposals were made this year by the Publishers' and Booksellers' Association: (1) all copyright fiction should be kept from circulation in the public libraries for four months after publication, and (2) no book obtainable through the ordinary booktrade should be bought by libraries second-hand; these two points granted the libraries should keep their discount of 20 per cent. This has been rejected by the libraries and at present the parties are coming to terms on a basis of 15 per cent discount and no restrictions. As the public libraries are very important customers of the booksellers and as many books of a very limited appeal can be published only if they can be sold to libraries it is to be hoped that an understanding can be arrived at.

* * *

Library Chat

IT was nearly half a century ago that Dr. Murray began work on the great English dictionary of the Philological Society, usually known as the Oxford dictionary because of its promotion by that University in the corrugated iron building of the type known in England as a Methodist Chapel, at Millhill, north of London. This fireproof building he fitted with innumerable pigeon holes in which were assorted the results of the reading of untold numbers of volumes by the American as well as English readers who had taken part in the search for unrecorded words and for passages illustrative of the various uses of known words. In those early days I had occasion to call on Dr. Murray and incidentally asked him whether he had two words, one of them "portraitist," which I had recently noted on an old engraving in the British Museum. The other a very new American word which I had found in a copy of the *New York Times* received that very morning, which I have no longer in mind. The material was so well organized that he was able instantly to report that he had neither, and I came away with the very important feeling of pride that I had become a contributor to this colossal work. R. R. B.

The County Library Program of the Julius Rosenwald Fund

By Jackson E. Towne

Consultant in Library Service to the Fund; Librarian and Director of the Library School, Peabody College, Nashville, Tennessee.

AT THE meeting of the American Library Association held in Hot Springs, Ark., in April, 1923, the Council voted: "That the American Library Association has viewed with interest the growth of the county library system, and wishes to express its belief that the county is the logical unit of library service for most parts of the United States, and that the county library system is the solution of the library problem for country districts."

The Southeastern Library Association, meeting at Biloxi, Miss., in November, 1928, passed a resolution which begins as follows: "It is the sense of the Southeastern Library Association that library service to Negroes should be a part of every public library program. . . ."

Ever since the meeting of the American Library Association held in West Baden, Ind., in May, 1928, it was apparent that the South, a section in which approximately three-quarters of the population still live in rural communities, could be declared ready for the development of a more comprehensive library program. Aid from the outside would enable counties to start with the right system. If the incentive from the outside should be lacking, the prosperous counties would in time set up facilities for white people, but the service for the rural Negro, which would of necessity require separate provisions, would be greatly delayed.

Accordingly, in May, 1929, the Board of Trustees of the Julius Rosenwald Fund voted a sum of money for a library program in the South to help especially in the development of county libraries: "Which will serve the entire population of the counties aided; rural and urban, colored and white."

With the assistance of an Associate for Studies of the Fund, applications were presented from eight counties in six Southern States. It was planned that the library developments in the eight counties should serve as *demonstrations*. The following five counties have now been granted appropriations from the Fund, and stimulated thereby, have been able to carry through successful campaigns for local support:

County	*County Seat*	*State*	*Appropriation from Fund*
Webster	Minden	La.	$40,000
Davidson	Lexington	N. C.	20,000
Mecklenburg	Charlotte	N. C.	80,000
Hamilton	Chattanooga	Tenn.	80,000
Knox	Knoxville	Tenn.	20,000

In view of the plan to develop a number of *demonstration* county libraries, the conditions of help which those persons now wishing to make application should carefully consider are as follows:

(1) That the library serve adequately all the people of the county, rural and urban, Negro and white. By "adequate" is meant that the total budget for service, including the Rosenwald help, *shall be at least equal to fifty cents per capita of the total population of the county;* that the service to all elements of the population shall be equal but adapted to the needs of each element.

(2) All the public library facilities of the county shall be coordinated under one head, who shall be a trained librarian.

(3) That the money appropriated by the Rosenwald Fund and the money matched by the Fund shall be used entirely for service, which is interpreted to include books, salaries, general maintenance and book trucks, but not buildings, grounds or equipment other than the book trucks.

(4) That the county shall provide suitable housing for the library.

If all the above conditions are met the Rosenwald Fund has been willing to make appropriations, matching appropriations from the county and cities of the county, over and above the total annual appropriations from local sources before the agreement with the Fund.

The usual scale of matching has been *one dollar from the Fund for one dollar from local sources, for each of the first two years; one dollar from the Fund for two dollars from local sources for the third and the fourth year; one dollar from the Fund to match four from local sources for the fifth year.*

In making these appropriations the Fund expects the county to assume the moral obligation of carrying on the library after the fifth year, on at least as high a plane for both races as that maintained while the Fund was helping.

This article should remove any misunderstanding regarding the county library program of the Rosenwald Fund.

Regarding future applications to the Fund, it should be understood, of course, that the above conditions are subject to change. The proportion from the Fund may be reduced as county library service becomes more generally valued.

An excellent county library service being already established at Greenville, S. C., the Board of Trustees of the Fund voted the librarian an appropriation to help finance a special study of the reading needs of rural Negroes.

Proper leadership in the development of county library facilities can best be obtained through a strong State library commission. The commission, when properly organized, staffed and adequately supported, can most effectively aid in establishing new library systems and in improving existing services. Feeling that aid from an outside source would, without question, result in further support from State funds and greatly increase the effectiveness of the existing library commission, the trustees of the Rosenwald Fund voted that a grant be made annually for two years to the Mississippi Library Commission, provided a similar sum be raised in the State of Mississippi.

Only three Southern States can be said to maintain their library commissions by adequate appropriations. The Fund contemplates granting further assistance in this direction on the same matching basis as applied in the case of Mississippi.

A sum has been granted to the Tennessee Commission of Eleven to be matched by an equal sum to be raised from individual donors for a thorough survey of all library facilities in the State. President H. A. Morgan, of the University of Tennessee, is chairman of the Commission of Eleven, which does not function as a professional library commission.

The trustees of the Fund have appointed Mr. Jackson E. Towne, librarian and director of the library school at George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn., as Consultant in Library Service, for nine months, starting Oct. 1, 1929. Mr. Towne retains his Peabody College connections and will give full-time service to Peabody during the summer quarter, when the enrollment is heaviest. The remainder of his time, with the exception of three days each month, he hopes to give to the development of Southern county libraries and State library commissions with the aid of the Julius Rosenwald Fund. Communications should be addressed to Mr. Towne, in care of the Southern Office of the Fund, Chamber of Commerce Building, Nashville, Tenn.

These were the outstanding features of the county library program of the Julius Rosenwald Fund as developed prior to the meeting of the Southeastern Library Association at Chapel Hill, N. C., in October, 1929. At this meeting, in the course of the open discussion on county libraries and Negro library service, the need for aid for Negro branches in the larger public library system of the South and the need for a summer institute for further training for Negro librarians already holding positions in branch libraries received considerable emphasis and appeared to point the way to further features for the general library program of the Fund.

A special committee to function in an advisory capacity with Mr. Towne and with Mr. Clark Foreman, the Associate for Studies, who carried out the initial steps of the county library program, was appointed by the president of the Southeastern Library Association. This committee is composed of librarians representing the four following types of service: (a) public libraries; (b) university, college and school libraries; (c) library training schools; (d) State library extension agencies. Three other members were appointed from the field at large.

The present personnel of the committee is as follows: Mr. Thomas P. Ayer, librarian of the public library of Richmond, Va.; Miss Tommie Dora Barker, librarian and director of the library school, Carnegie Library, Atlanta, Ga.; Mr. Harold F. Brigham, librarian of the Carnegie Library, Nashville, Tenn.; Mr. Whitman Davis, librarian of the University of Mississippi, Oxford, Miss.; Mrs. Lillian B. Griggs, secretary and director of the State Library, Raleigh, N. C.; Miss Helen Virginia Stelle, librarian of the public library, Tampa, Fla.; Miss Fanny T. Taber, librarian of Alabama College, Montevallo, Ala.

Charge Your Own!

ON MARCH FIRST the Branch Department of the Detroit Public Library put into operation a new book charging system based on the active cooperation of the book borrower. The system is now being adopted in the majority of book distribution centers, and it may even be adopted at the Main Library though the physical conditions of the building make the application a little bit more complicated.

The Conclusions Arrived At

a. The system is practical for the large branch as well as for the small branch.

b. Patrons do not object to it. Even those who emphasize their rights as citizens and demand service do it as readily as they write out a bank deposit slip.

c. Foreign groups can handle it as readily as the English speaking peoples. This was expected, however, as it is much simpler to copy a number than to go through the registration formula.
d. It is a saving over the old method and over the charging machine method which is being so generally taken up.

Time Tests with Other Systems

Comparison of new and charging machine systems:

8 books charged by new system—48 seconds.
8 books charged by charging machine—95 seconds.

Description of System

The patron selects his books, goes to a table and merely writes his identification number on the book card of each book being taken. This completes the public's part of the work.

When the patron leaves he hands his books and identification card to the desk attendant at the door. She verifies the charge, keeps the book card, and puts a card date due slip—dated by page the previous evening—together with his identification card into the book pocket.

Advantages and Savings

1. All writing of card numbers by assistants is eliminated. This is perhaps the major time saving operation.

2. Ninety-nine per cent of book card stamping is eliminated. (Tabs in the file trays date the book cards sufficiently until they become overdue when the book cards are stamped. By this time, however, more than 99 per cent of the books have been returned.)

3. Stamping of date slips is done during the quiet hours instead of during the rush periods. Also, the actual time required for this kind of stamping is considerably reduced because the dater is picked up only once for the entire day's stamping, whereas under the old arrangement it would be picked up from 500 to 1000 times a day. A time check shows a page can stamp 1000 date slips in seven minutes.

4. All pasting of date slips into books is eliminated by the use of a card date due slip.

5. Less danger of transposition of numbers results because one person, the patron, writes the number and another verifies it. Under the old system there was no check on the person doing the writing.

6. As to legibility and care in registering the number, the patron measures up well as compared to the attendant working under pressure and in face of a waiting line. This was contrary to expectations, but is universally true at the branches where the system has been tried.

7. Books are neater and more attractive looking without the pasted-in date slip, which was usually a mass of red or green ink giving a daubed appearance.

8. It reduces the amount of book card stock used as well as the time in retyping book cards because the elimination of dates on the book card doubles the number of charges which may be put on a card.

9. Automatically there is close supervision of the doors without entailing the expense or giving the appearance of having a guard.

10. Because of the time saved in the actual charging, long lines of patrons waiting to have books charged on busy nights have been practically eliminated. (At one branch 1100 books were given out one day, the bulk of these in the evening. Throughout the entire day and evening, though only one person was doing the charging, there were never more than three or four people in line at any one time, whereas formerly on as busy a day as this there would be from four to five times that many waiting with perhaps two or sometimes three people charging.)

Equipment Needed

1. Low book pockets. This is necessary to avoid loss of time when the books are returned. On busy evenings the book cannot be slipped at the time it is returned. Hence it is just checked by the clerk to see whether it is overdue or not and is slipped later. With this equipment no time is lost pulling the card out to check the date.

2. Date cards. These should be purchased in the same colors as the book cards so a clerk in charging may simply put in the pocket the same colored date slip as the book card which she keeps. This is a safeguard against putting in the wrong date slip.

This type of pocket and date slip is used wherever charging machines have been put in. Hence it would be well to standardize on this type.

3. Pencils and chains for the tables. Coil chains with pencils attached have been tried out. These chains roll up when not in use and hence give a neater appearance to the table than is possible where long chains are lying spread out on the table.

Free for Transportation

THE EXPLORERS CLUB, 544 Cathedral Parkway, New York, offers free to any library willing to pay transportation, New South Wales Official Year Book, 1904-21, and New Zealand Official Year Book, 1896-1922. Address Dr. Frederick A. Blossom, Librarian.

Book Reviews

Nippon Decimal Classification

THE LATEST ADAPTATION of Dewey's *Decimal Classification* is the *Nippon (Japanese) Decimal Classification*, edited by Mr. Mori-Kiyoshi. The scheme is based upon Dewey's decimal system, with its mnemonic features, while the arrangement of the general classes is similar to Cutter's *Expansive Classification*. As the title implies, it is designed for Japanese libraries, possessing Japanese, Chinese and occidental books. The ten main classes are (1) General Works, (2) Spiritual Sciences, (3) Historical Sciences, (4) Social Sciences, (5) Natural Sciences, (6) Technology, (7) Productive Arts, (8) Fine Arts, (9) Science of Language, (10) Literature. Much of the material herein represented had appeared in the *Toshokan Kenkyū*, the quarterly journal of the League of Young Librarians. Present edition is published by the F. Mamiya & Company, Osaka, Japan, on modern white paper, with 212 pages, including tables and indices, and bound in leather covers. The copyright date is 1929, and only 350 copies have been prepared. For each copy the price is 4½ yen, or approximately $2.50 gold.

C. B. KWEI,
University of Chicago.

The Library and Its Workers

LIBRARY assistants come into their own in the most recent volume of the "Classics of American Librarianship," edited by Arthur E. Bostwick (*The Library and Its Workers*. Selected and annotated by Jessie Sargent McNiece, chief of the Circulation Department of the St. Louis Public Library. Wilson, 1929, cl., 422 pp.), Mrs. McNiece's piquant preface fully explains the *raison d'être* of the book: "The early files of library literature contain little mention of assistants, who were apparently regarded as necessary but irritating factors in the work. Such references as occur are singularly carping in spirit. The librarian's account of his staff seems at times all too like a feminine discussion of the servant problem. Assistants in turn appear to have cherished a sense of injury, and their infrequent appearances in print are devoted to the airing of real or fancied grievances. The articles in this volume were chosen to show the changed attitude of librarian and staff. Training of library workers has not been included, as it will form the subject of a later volume." More than forty of the fifty-odd articles in the book originally appeared in the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

College and Reference Library Year Book

ONLY a year after plans began to take shape for the *College and Reference Library Yearbook*, the first issue of what should prove an invaluable handbook has appeared with the imprint of the A. L. A. (cl., 133p., $2.50). Compiled by a committee of the A. L. A. College and Reference Section, its important features include a prefatory essay on "The Library in the American College," by W. W. Bishop; a review of group meetings of university, college and reference librarians from July, 1927 to July, 1928, by Charles H. Brown; "College Library News, 1927-1928," in previous years published in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, prepared by Ernest J. Reece, with the assistance of students at the Columbia University School of Library Service; a supplementary bibliography of American college library administration, July, 1926-December, 1928, compiled by Dorothy A. Plum; a record of gifts to university, college and reference libraries, September, 1927-December, 1928, by Keyes D. Metcalf; notes on browsing rooms, building features and innovations in administration, by Isabelle Clark; a directory of librarians in college and reference libraries who are members of the A. L. A., and six pages of general statistics. Statistics on finance, salaries and hours of work on separate sheets are entrusted to a pocket in the back of the book, together with plans of the Dartmouth, Emory, Minnesota, North Carolina and Yale libraries.

Bibliography of Natural History

WITH the publication of Volume 3 of Max Meisel's *Bibliography of Natural History: The Pioneer Century, 1769-1865*, this most important bibliography reaches completion (Brooklyn, N. Y.: Premier Publishing Co., cl., 748p., $7.50). The first volume (244p., $5) was published in 1924 and was the recipient of the first award of the Eunice Rockwood Oberly Memorial Prize, awarded by the Agricultural Libraries Section of the A. L. A. The second volume, published in 1926, contains 741 pages and costs $7.50. Besides continuing the bibliography proper, the third volume has an index of authors and institutions covering the three volumes, chronological tables, and addenda to the first volume including an appendix to the bibliography of biographies and a list of errata.

From the Library Schools

Hampton Institute Library School

THE LIBRARY SCHOOL began its fifth year with a class which taxes the capacity of the temporary quarters. The class represents nine states; all but one are college graduates. In the four years since its establishment, 26 students have completed the work, 9 have been granted the B.S. degree, 13 have received a diploma, and 5 have been special students. Twenty-four are now in library positions in 12 different States, all but one of these positions being in college libraries.

There were two outstanding events at the close of the past year. The opportunity of attending the A. L. A. Conference was much appreciated by the class. In April construction was begun upon the large addition to the Collis P. Huntington Library, which will also furnish permanent quarters for the Library School.

The interest of the Julius Rosenwald Fund has made it possible to add an Assistant Director to the staff and thus give the Director more time for field trips to college and school libraries. Miss Margaret B. Martin, University of Washington Library School, comes to this position. Miss Harriet O. Clark, Columbia University School of Library Service, will teach Classification and Cataloging.

Pittsburgh

"PITTSBURGH DAY" was held again this year on October 3. After a brief talk on the city of Pittsburgh, past and present, by Miss Sara M. Soffel, Pittsburgh attorney, the students were taken for an automobile drive through the characteristic sections of the city and its environs. They returned to a dinner given by the Pittsburgh Chapter of the Carnegie Library School Association at which over a hundred students and alumnæ were present. Opportunity was given the students to attend the Carnegie Institute Founder's Day Exercises, at which Donald B. MacMillan, Arctic explorer, was the principal speaker.

According to the new curriculum plan as it is in effect this year, the practice work for the first semester will be conducted in one week given over entirely to practice work rather than being done over a period of weeks with a certain number of hours each week. The new plan should work out advantageously, both for the student and the agency in which the work is done.

Pratt

THE CLASS of 1930, 26 in number, began regular work on Sept. 30 after a week of intensive practice in the Library. Geographically considered, the class comes from 16 States and the District of Columbia. There are 4 New Englanders, 5 from the Middle Atlantic States, 10 from the South, 5 from the Middle West, and 2 from the Pacific Coast, South Carolina having more representatives than any other State. Nineteen are college graduates; all but two have had two or three years beyond high school, and the two high school graduates have had four or more years' work in good libraries. Twenty-two have had some previous library experience. The New York Public Library, the public libraries of Medford, Mass., Albany, East Orange, Greenville, S. C., the Fort Wayne County Library, the libraries of the University of North Carolina and Haverford College are represented by staff members. Two have been high school libraries, several have taken summer school library courses or library courses in college; 6 have taught, 6 have been in business, with a few scattering occupations. All have studied French, all but 1 Latin, 12 German, 12 Spanish and 1 each Italian, Greek and Swedish. The average age is 25.5, less than that of any class for several years. It is altogether a homogeneous class, 100 per cent American and with many interests and experiences in common, though with enough variety to lend interest.

Simmons

THE NEW SCHOOL YEAR opened Sept. 23 with 75 students: 41 seniors, 28 graduates of other colleges, 5 transfers with three years of academic credit, and 1 special. Forty-eight are New Englanders, of whom 29 are from Massachusetts, an unusually large "native" proportion. Nine other States, the District of Columbia and Canada are represented.

Los Angeles

THE LOS ANGELES LIBRARY SCHOOL opened on Sept. 16 with 34 students, the capacity of the school. Mrs. Jessie Wickersham Luther is the new instructor, who has come from Wisconsin Library School. For the first semester she has the courses in cataloging and classification. She is taking the place of Mrs. Alice Mooney Culler, who resigned June 30.

Columbia Library School Issues Alumni Publication

UNIQUE among library school alumni publications is the new *Library Service News* of the Columbia University School of Library Service, which is designed for the benefit of no less than three schools, the former New York State Library School, the Library School of the New York Public Library and the Columbia school, which resulted from the merger of the two. Publication of this well-printed and well-edited bulletin began in April. The *Register*, 1911-1926, of the Library School of the New York Public Library mentioned in its notes was published in time for distribution at the Washington conference of the A. L. A., and gives, so far as the information was available, the educational record of the alumni, the positions they have held in library work, their present addresses, and a record of their publications and offices in library organizations which they have filled (New York Public Library, 1929, pap., 72p., $1).

"The Chronicle" From Syracuse

IT IS with no feeling of trepidation that the editors present the first issue of *The Chronicle*, published occasionally by the Syracuse (N. Y.) School of Library Science, say the editorial board composed of representatives of the alumni and faculty in the first issue dated June, 1929. "It is only sign manifest of the pleasant relationship which exists between the two and bears tales of each for the other, a sure earnest of interest." *The Chronicle* bears as its foremost news the announcement of the provisional accreditment of the School by the Board of Education for Librarianship which came in March after the second visit of the Board.

St. Louis

THE LIBRARY SCHOOL opened Sept. 19 with a lecture by Dr. Bostwick. The enrollment totals 41 students: 29 registering for the general course and 12 for the special course in children's work, including two who had previously graduated from the general course. These students come from Illinois, Oklahoma, Michigan, Nebraska, Iowa and Indiana, in addition to Missouri, and 27 of them have had experience in library work ranging from three months to eight years.

Class to Train Persons Under 35

A TRAINING class for those who wished to enter library service is being conducted by the Louisville Public Library, beginning Sept. 1 and continuing until Feb. 28, 1930. The course was preceded by an examination in June, and is being conducted by Miss Cora M. Beatty, head of the training class department of the library, with the assistance of heads of departments and branch librarians. The applicant had to be a resident of Louisville, under 35 years of age, with an education equivalent to four years of high school work. Members of the class who complete the work and pass a satisfactory examination are given a certificate and placed on the eligible list for positions as vacancies occur. The class has completed its third year under the organization required to meet the minimum standard of the A. L. A. requirements.

University of Minnesota

ONE HUNDRED AND THREE different students are registered in the Division of Library Instruction at the University of Minnesota. Forty-three of these are taking full-time work. The remainder are registered in from one to three subjects each, in courses accepted by the College of Education and the College of Science, Literature and the Arts.

Continued from "Book Selection on Foreign Countries" on p. 948

Porter, W. N. *Tosa Nikki.*

Scott, J. W. R. *Foundations of Japan.* 1922. Appleton. $6.

Simpson, B. L. *Truth About China and Japan.* Dodd, Mead. 1919. $2.50.

Sugimoto. *Daughter of Samurai.* Doubleday, Doran. 1925. $3.00.

Treat, P. J. *Japan and the United States, 1853-1921.* "The best book on this subject, unfortunately out of print." Houghton, Mifflin. 1921. $2.50.

Waley, Arthur, *tr. The Tale of Genji.* By Lady Murasaki. Houghton, v.d. 4v. $14.

Children from Six to Twelve

Chamberlain, B. H. *Japanese Fairy Tales.*

Griffis, W. E. *Japanese Fairy Tales.* Crowell. 1923. $1.75.

Ozaki, T. *Japanese Fairy Book.* Dutton. 1922. $2.50.

Children from Twelve to Sixteen

Hearn, Lafcadio. *Ghostly Japan.* 1899.

——. *Chin Chin Kobokama.* 1925.

——. *Japanese Miscellany.* 1910.

——. *Kwaidan.* Houghton Mifflin. 1924. $2.

Miyamori, A. *Representative Tales of Japan.* 1914.

Book Selection on Foreign Countries

What Other Nations Regard as the Best Books in English About Their Countries

PROGRESS in the relations of the library and the community is seldom better illustrated than in the history of that portion of library collections which is so often labeled with the names of foreign countries. Within the recollection of many readers of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL these shelf labels were crowded close together below some rather musty old books written by bespectacled old fogies who must have starved had they depended upon book royalties for a living. Today the pendulum has swung so far in the other direction that some librarians who have acquired books on other lands on the basis of advertising representations have on their shelves, cheek by jowl with the eminently sound and entertaining books of such intelligent travelers as Harry A. Franck, volumes of ephemeral and frothy gossip and frequent examples of shallow and incorrect observation which often borders upon libel. Too many collections of books on foreign countries have grown faster in quantity than in quality.

During the Washington Conference of the American Library Association (May, 1929), the Committee on Work with the Foreign-Born, of which Miss Edna Phillips of the Massachusetts Department of Education is chairman, arranged a special meeting at which one of the subjects discussed was "Reading as an Aid to Interracial Understanding." Mrs. Florence Brewer Boeckel, Education Director of the National Council for Prevention of War, was invited to speak on this topic. In connection with her speech she called upon the embassies and legations of the various foreign nations in Washington to suggest the books in English which they considered most accurately descriptive of their home countries. The resulting lists, which were prepared on a few days' notice, were mimeographed and distributed, arousing an interest which is probably known to most readers of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

These original lists were prepared for Mrs. Boeckel's paper within an interval of ten days, and the speaker suggested that before formal publication was undertaken, the embassies should have an opportunity to revise their suggestions.

Accordingly, Miss Phillips asked her neighbor, the World Peace Foundation, to continue the work which Mrs. Boeckel had so ably begun, as a part of its general service to libraries.

Extensive further correspondence, particularly with embassies which have failed to reply to earlier correspondence, has been carried on during a period of months. In instances wherein the ambassadorial staff hesitated to name books themselves, they have been asked to indicate some independent authority.[1] The Chinese Embassy, for instance, was disinclined to name a list of books on China, but considered the China Institute of America a well-qualified source of information.

The lists so prepared, representing the books about foreign countries printed in English which the appointed representatives of other nations consider the best portraits of their people and their countries, will be alternated in future issues of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL with the bibliographies on international subjects supplied by American university professors in cooperation with the World Peace Foundation. The first of these lists is given below.

Japan[2]

Adults

Brinkley, F. *Japan, Its History, Arts and Literature.* 1910.

Griffis, W. E. *Mikado's Empire.* 1913.

Hall, S. K. *Western Civilization and the Far East.* 1924. "An excellent analysis of Japan's foreign policy though not without some misunderstanding."

Hara, K. *An Introduction to the History of Japan.* 1920. "A very reliable book."

Hasegawa, T. *An Adopted Husband.* A novel. Knopf. 1925. Tr. by B. Mitsui.

Hearn, Lafcadio. *Exotics and Retrospectives.* 1923.

——. *Gleanings.* 1904.

Horiguchi, N. D. *Tankas* (Japanese Poems). 1925.

Iwasaki, Y. T. *Three Modern Japanese Plays.* N. Y., Appleton. 1923. $1.50.

Nachod. *Bibliography of the Japanese Empire,* 1906-26. Vol. 1, 2. 1928.

Nitobe, I. *Bushido.* "A little old but still a very useful and stimulating book." N. Y., Putnam. 1905. $1.50.

Noguchi, Y. *The Spirit of Japanese Poetry.* 1914. Dutton. $1.50.

——. *Through the Torii.* Four Seas Co., Boston. 1922. $3.50.

List concluded on page 947

[1] In no instance has any book been suggested to the Embassies by any of the compilers.

[2] Courtesy of the Japanese Embassy.

Library Organizations

State Meetings

New York Librarians Meet at Lake Placid

THE THIRTY-NINTH annual conference of the New York Library Association was held at the Lake Placid Club Oct. 7 to 12. Four hundred and ten persons signed the attendance register, making this the largest N. Y. L. A. meeting on record. Monday afternoon Miss Mary Davis and Miss Jacqueline Overton conducted an interesting round table on Recent Children's Books. A new feature this year was a series of informal discussion groups during the serving of afternoon tea. Monday evening Mr. Carl L. Cannon, the president, gave his report and traced the growth of the Association from a small group to the largest of the state associations. The first half of the Tuesday morning session was given over to county libraries. Prof. Ralph Felton of Cornell presided and spoke from the standpoint of a county library commission chairman. Mr. Albert Huff gave the county library from the standpoint of the supervisor. The second half of the session had to do with Adult Education and was presided over by Miss Jennie Flexner of the New York Public Library. Readers' advisers from different libraries throughout the state told of their methods and results. The Tuesday morning Round Table on County Libraries was led by Mr. Albert Huff, supervisor of county libraries. On Tuesday afternoon the Hospitality Committee, Mrs. Herman Seelbach, chairman, invited members, new and old, to a "get acquainted" tea and on Tuesday evening Dr. Andrew Keogh, librarian of Yale University, showed, for the first time in America, the plans of the New Sterling Library. On Wednesday morning the first meeting of the session was given over to a discussion of the Relationship of the Public Library and the School Library with Mr. Franklin H. Hopper of the New York Public Library leading the group. The advisability of public library branches in high schools was discussed as well as the problems of administration and supervision. The second half of the session was conducted by Dr. Augustus H. Shearer of the Grosvenor Library, and dealt with the subject of one week institutes. Miss Van Hoesen gave a report of her work as teacher, and much discussion on the value of institutes followed. On Wednesday there were two round tables — one on Work with Boys and Girls, led by Miss Davis and Miss Overton, and one on Reference Problems in Public Libraries, led by Miss Hutchins of the Queens Borough Library.

Carl Cannon (left), President of N. Y. State Library Association; Frederic G. Melcher (right), donor of Newbery medal; and Charles J. Finger, winner of Longmans, Green $2,000 prize with his "Courageous Companions" who addressed the N. Y. State Library Association at Lake Placid, examining a copper engraved map which clearly indicates a trip around the world antedating Magellan's.

On Wednesday night occurred the annual scholarship dinner, at which Miss Freda Gates of the Syracuse Public Library presided. The scholarship winners, Miss Florence E. Hawley of the Minerva Free Library, Sherman; Mrs. Herman Seelbach of the Hamburg Free Library, and Miss Susy G. Marber of the Round Lake Free Library, were the guests of honor. Mr. Frederic J. Melcher, editor of *Publishers' Weekly*, gave a splendid talk, and presented the scholarship certificates. Mrs. Herman Seelbach gave a most gracious response for the scholarship winners. The Wednesday evening session was delightfully entertained by Mr. Charles J. Finger, who won the 1926 Newberry medal and the 1929 Longmans Green prize. Following this talk, membership contest prizes

were awarded. Miss Mary E. Black, chairman, with her splendid committee, obtained 850 new members during the year. Awards for good work were given to the following persons:

Mrs. Florence B. Walter, Lamont Memorial Free Library, McGraw, Cortland County, N. Y.; Gertrude L. Hocmer, Avon Free Library, Avon, Livingston County, N. Y.; Eva Gorham, Adult Circulation, Queens Borough Public Library, New York; Ettie Hedges, East Hampton, L. I.; Henry Glen, Schenectady Public Library, and Adelaide Harrington, Sherburne Public Library, N. Y.

The Thursday morning session began with a report of certification and personnel by Dr. Frank L. Tolman. The council of the N. Y. L. A. had thoroughly revised the report, which was read by Miss Mary Brewster. It was unanimously voted to accept the report, and it was further voted that the Association authorize the Council to put the plan in operation. Doctor Tolman was followed by Mrs. Mary S. Routzahn of the Russell Sage Foundation, who talked of publicity for libraries, outlining possibilities and suggesting methods. Two round tables followed, one on the training of Assistants for medium size libraries led by Miss Bernice Hodges of the Rochester Public Library, and one on Book Selection for Small Libraries led by Miss Edna Stowe Stewart of Syracuse University. At the Thursday evening general session Mr. Carl Van Doren spoke on Book Censorship in America. Mr. Van Doren felt that book censorship is unreasonable, and asked who could set himself up as a judge. The general session was followed by a masquerade party, where a great many appeared in costumes that were clever and original, many representing book titles. On Friday morning Miss Esther Johnston of the New York Public Library presided at the general session which had as its topic Selecting Books on Art for libraries. Papers on Recent Books on Esthetics, on Modern Paintings and on Music were given. Two round tables followed—one on Reading Clubs and Story Hours, where Miss Davis and Miss Overton were in charge, and one on Trustees' Problems, with Mrs. Denny Brereton of Diamond Point leading. On Friday afternoon Miss Anna Clark Kennedy of the Library Extension Division led a round table especially for school librarians to which many school librarians not attending the whole conference came. Friday evening Mr. Charles R. Brockman gave a most interesting account of his experiences with the Bookmobile. After Mr. Brockman's talk the publicity prizes were awarded. This year a new committee, the Publicity Committee, with Mr. Paul M. Paine, chairman, had arranged to have libraries send competitive exhibits to the conference. First prize for exhibits went to Mrs. W. J. Maxwell, Camillus Free Library, and second to Mrs. Evelyn Eldredge, Endicott Free Library. The publicity contest also included newspaper articles concerning libraries, and the first prize went to Miss Edith John of the Long Beach Public Library, with second prize going to Miss Ella M. Brush of the Fayetteville Public Library.

New officers elected for 1929-30 are: President, Miss Elizabeth M. Smith, Albany Public Library; Vice-President, Mrs. Herman Seelbach, Hamburg Free Library; Council members terms expiring 1932, Miss Florence R. Van Hoesen, Syracuse University Library, and Prof. Ralph Felton of Cornell University. Dr. C. C. Williamson of Columbia was elected to the Council to fill in the unexpired term of Miss Elizabeth Smith.

The Rhode Island Library Association

THE 26th Annual Meeting of the Rhode Island Library Association was held at the Westerly Public Library, Westerly, R. I., June 6. The Association was graciously welcomed by the retiring president, Miss Adele C. Martin.

Mr. James M. Pendleton, treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Westerly Public Library, gave a brief history of the library.

The speakers were John Chancellor, Readers' Adviser of the New Haven Public Library, who gave a talk on "Helping Readers with a Purpose"; Miss Alice Haynes of the Newark Public Library Staff, who spoke on the subject "Supplementing Books with Museum Objects and Pictures", and Professor Edward H. Dewey of Harvard University, who gave a scholarly and stimulating address on "The Development and Influence of the Psychological Novel."

The officers elected for the coming year are: President, Mrs. Sara E. Sherman, Librarian of the Elmwood Public Library, Providence; First Vice-President, Miss May V. Crenshaw, Librarian of the People's Library, Newport; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Mary S. Puech, Librarian of the R. I. School of Design, Providence; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Florence G. Moulton, Librarian of the Pawtucket Senior High School; Recording Secretary, Miss Grace H. Hall, Librarian of the Harris Institute Library, Woonsocket, R. I., Treasurer, Gertrude E. Brown, Assistant, Providence Public Library. The new members of the Executive Committee appointed are: Miss Ruth E. Greene, Librarian of the Commercial High School, Providence, and Laurence M. Shaw, Assistant Treasurer, Providence Public Library.

Utah Holds Seventeenth Annual Convention

THE SEVENTEENTH annual Utah Library Convention met at Ogden, Utah, on October 5. Miss Joanna H. Sprague, Librarian, Salt Lake City, spoke on "The Season's Best Books." Following her talk, a tribute in the form of a review of her library work in Utah, covering a period of over thirty years, was paid to Miss Sprague. The tribute was occasioned by the opening of a new branch library in Salt Lake City bearing her name. Covering the subject of "The Ideal Librarian as I See Her," Helen Hinckley talked of the school teacher, Mrs. Robert Anderson, of the woman patron, Miss Leonora Ketchie spoke of the high school student, and Harold Barnett told of the child. Nellie Walker gave a talk on "Getting Full Value Out of the Book Budget," a discussion of inexpensive editions. At the afternoon session Prof. N. A. Pederson spoke on "Children and the Library," and Mrs. Ruth V. Tyler gave a report of the Pacific Northwest Library Association Convention. Officers for the year were elected as follows: President, Miss Anna Ollerton; First Vice-President, Miss Merle Massey; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Emma Foster; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Ruth Vine Tyler.

Wyoming Forms State Library Association

AT A MEETING held in Thermopolis, Wyo., on October 10, a Wyoming State Library Association was formed. There were twelve librarians present from different sections of the State. It was decided to hold a second meeting of this organization in the spring of 1930 at Casper, Wyo., at which time the library problems of the State would be discussed and definite plans for the organization be adopted. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Clare E. Ausherman, State Librarian; First Vice-President, Miss Nina K. Moran of Basin; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Florence S. Marshall of Sheridan; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Frances Mentzer of Cheyenne.

Vermont Conducts Prize Contest

THE ANNUAL meeting of the Vermont Library Association and the State Free Public Library Department was held in Springfield, Vt., September 24-25, 1929. About seventy-five were present. Members registered at the Community House Tuesday afternoon, and at four o'clock were invited to visit the astronomical observatory of ex-Governor Hartness. After a supper, served by the Outlook Club, the meeting of the evening was opened by Harrison J. Conant, President of the Association. Hon. H. H. Blanchard of Springfield gave the address of welcome, to which Mr. Conant responded. The speaker of the evening was Dr. Will D. Howe of New York, a member of *Scribner's* editorial staff, whose address was "Among Friends." He spoke of the change in reading habits of the past decade, and pointed out that it was the duty of librarians to act as guides into the paths of good reading.

The Wednesday morning session opened with the business meeting. Mrs. Julius Willcox of Rutland gave a talk on the Parent-Teachers Association. Six papers were read for the prize contest on "Increasing the Usefulness of My Public Library." The first prize of $100, offered by *The Woman's Home Companion*, was won by Miss Anna L. Mower of the Morrisville Library, and the second prize of $50, given by the Vermont Library Association, went to Mrs. J. W. Handy of the West Hartford Library.

Mrs. Mildred C. Dempsey, Secretary of the State Free Public Library Department, presided at the Wednesday afternoon session. Miss Mary R. Walsh of the Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, spoke on "New Books," giving a brief outline of some important ones. Miss Lucille Gulliver of the Little, Brown Company, Boston, gave a talk on "Books for Children in American Life."

At the Wednesday evening meeting Prof. Arthur Wallace Peach, head of the English department of Norwich University and himself a writer of note, acted as chairman and stressed the importance of such a gathering of "Vermont poets, essayists and novelists." Dr. Daniel L. Cady of Burlington spoke on Vermont's place in literature. Mrs. Mary Elkins Gardyne, author of two volumes of French dialect verse, read some of her selections. Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher of Arlington, internationally known author, read an unpublished sketch, and Mrs. Bertha Oppenheim spoke on "The Philosophy of the Soil." Mrs. Anne Bosworth Greene of South Woodstock, author of two Vermont books, *Lone Winter* and *Dipper Hill*, read from *Morning Moods*, written by her late daughter, Lorna Greene. John Farrar gave an interesting address on "Readers and Writers."

Offices elected for the year were as follows: President, Harrison J. Conant, Montpelier; Vice-President, Mary C. Tewksbury, Randolph; Secretary-Treasurer, Annie E. Barber, Montpelier.

In the Library World

Pennsylvania Honors Wilson

AT THE Banquet Session of the Pennsylvania Library Association, held at Pocono Manor, October 22-25, a gold medal was presented to H. W. Wilson, of the H. W. Wilson Company on behalf of the Association. The medal on the obverse side bore the inscription, "Pennsylvania Library Association Award" with an attractive raised figure in the center. On the reverse side was engraved the following: "Awarded to Halsey William Wilson in recognition of his services to American Libraries." The presentation was made by Howard S. Leach, Librarian of the Lehigh University, Bethlehem. This was the first time in the history of the Association such an award was made.

Censorship Resolutions from Rhode Island

THE RHODE ISLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, following the lead of the Massachusetts Library Club, passed the following resolutions on book censorship at their annual meeting at Providence, October 25:

"Whereas, The members of the Rhode Island Library Association, by nature of their confession, are responsible to a vast reading public for the promotion of good reading and the discouragement of inferior reading; and

"Whereas, The members of said Association are convinced that intellectual and moral progress depends to a large extent on the American principle of freedom of discussion and freedom of thought; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Rhode Island Library Association, in meeting assembled on October 25, 1929, deprecates the extreme censorship of books enforced by officials of the Customs Service and which in practice practically prohibits the importation of certain books which are a part of the literature of the English-speaking world; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Association approves the efforts of the Honorable Bronson M. Cutting to remove such prohibitions from Section 305 of H.R. 2667, being an act to provide revenue and for other purposes; and be it further

"Resolved, That this Association urges the senators and representatives in Congress from the State of Rhode Island to work for the passage of such legislation; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted by the secretary of the Rhode Island Library Association to the senators and representatives of Rhode Island in Congress."

Censorship Opinions from Massachusetts

THE MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB, which has for several years past been endeavoring to throw the weight of its influence in the direction of sanity in censorship, has at a meeting this month taken notice of the discussion of the United States Senate on October 11, led by Senator Cutting, which has made the *Congressional Record* of that date a valuable document in the progress toward a more liberal point of view, and has passed a resolution as follows:

"Whereas, The members of the Massachusetts Library Club, by the nature of their calling profoundly interested in the promotion of good reading and the discouragement of bad, are also convinced that progress, both intellectual and moral, depends on the American principle of freedom of discussion and freedom of thought;

"Resolved, that the Massachusetts Library Club, representing the librarians of the Commonwealth, deprecates the virtual censorship by Customs officials which, in practice, results from the prohibition from importation of certain classes of books; approves the efforts of the Honorable Bronson M. Cutting, Senator from New Mexico, to remove such prohibitions from section 305 of the pending Tariff Bill (H.R. 2667); and respectfully urges the Massachusetts Senators and Representatives in Congress to cooperate in such effort."

Notable Additions

TWO NOTABLE additions have recently been made to the University of Minnesota Library. The private library on Apiculture, collected by the Reverend Francis Jager, former head of the Department of Bee Keeping at the University Farm, has been acquired for the Department of Agriculture. It includes several hundred volumes of scarce treatises, ranging over three centuries, and several files of scarce periodicals on bee keeping in its various phases. The General Library of the University has acquired the library of the Norwegian Booksellers' Association. This consists of more than six thousand volumes of Scandinavian publications representing publishing activities in Scandinavia generally, but with special emphasis on Norway, for more than thirty years past. It will round out the already excellent collection of Scandinavian books possessed by the library.

Library in Moscow Amusement Park

IN THE huge Park of Culture and Recreation in Moscow which was opened last summer, a unique library had a prominent place. This library building, one of the most popular places in the park, was, in large part, an outdoor library. It was furnished with wicker chairs, wicker tables, chaises longue, and other types of rest chairs. The two gardens and two verandas of the library opened from a central hall where readers' advisers, even to legal advisers, had alcoves for consultations. In this same hall, exhibits and lending collections of magazines, books and newspapers were issued from a standard Russian charging desk, much resembling those used in our own libraries. Animated maps and graphs, electrically operated, were part of the library's adult education program and always had a crowd about them. Radio earphones and chess-boards were given out to lines of impatient borrowers. In spite of an ever-moving crowd in the library, perfect order was maintained, regardless of the fact that chess games, lectures and conversations, in addition to the ordinary work of the library, were constantly going on. The rules of the library were as rigidly enforced by the military police as the rules of any other part of the government.

Roosevelt Medals Presented

THE ROOSEVELT MEDALS for 1929 were presented on October 27 to Herbert Putnam, Owen Wister, and Owen D. Young at a dinner at the Roosevelt House, 28 East 20th Street, New York City. Mr. Hagedorn read the following citations as the medals were awarded:

Herbert Putnam

For thirty years he has directed the destinies of the nation's treasure-house of knowledge, wisdom and imagination; a copious and discerning gatherer, an energetic and far-seeing builder, who has developed the nation's library from a provincial collection, inadequately organized, into an institution, national in scope, international in renown, ranking with the greatest of its kind and reaching out maternal hands into ten thousand cities. A creative dreamer, before whose expanding vision, the functions as well as the facilities of his institution have expanded, until, around the treasure house, have risen walls not made with hands, where, in monastic quietude, the past joins with the future in the building of a University where none shall affirm or propound, but scholar and student shall lead each other, out toward the sun and all the other stars.

Owen Wister

He caught an era in its flight and holds it for all time for all to see; a teller of tales of men and women who knew a golden age; gay-hearted, wind-beaten, with eyes accustomed to death and far horizons; lovers of life, tender, knowing no fear. He marked their beautiful strangeness and beneath it, the familiar, the enduring behind the plainsman, the American; behind the story, up-looming, the national soul. Himself, to the heart, American; ardent and discriminating; incisive in criticism, but tender even in mockery; in dark hours, a courageous way-shower; in happier times, a magician, retaining in all its brightness the power to make a vanished age gallop across the skies.

Owen D. Young

His name belongs not to this country alone but to mankind as a symbol of intelligent and effective statesmanship; a captain of great enterprises, an economist, rich in knowledge and experience; a practical idealist who set the powers of a penetrating mind and a rare spirit to work upon the tangled finance of a disrupted world. A diplomat who rejected the customs of diplomacy; straightforward, sagacious and just; persuasive, patient and limitless in resource; bridging chasms between nations, building causeways toward understanding and peace; envoy extraordinary of a new age.

Prisoners Will No Longer Have to Stand While Reading

SING SING prisoners were set to work moving the 15,000 books from the old library into the former hospital where a large reading room has been provided. Heretofore there were no accommodations in the library for inmates to sit while reading. Now there will be comfortable chairs for them, adjoining the room where the books and periodicals are kept. Under the law the head chaplain, the Rev. John J. McCaffrey, is librarian.

Brooklyn Construction To Be Completed

WORK will be resumed on the first wing of the Brooklyn Central Library, which was started in 1915 and halted at the outbreak of the war. This action was authorized recently by the Board of Estimate, who approved a contract for the foundations of the wing, the removal of a water tower nearby and the erection of a retaining wall. The library when complete will cover 100,000 sq. ft. and will be triangular in form.

The Open Round Table

The Right People Needed

To the Editor of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Years ago I gave all D C copyryts to Lake Placid Club Education Foundation on condition that every dollar of income from sales be spent in extending D C usefulness.

At last A L A, cooperating with Library of Congress, wil hav D C numbers printed on L C cards. My son, Godfrey, is chairman of Foundation committee in ful charj of D C matters. In Europe 4 times in 5 years, his recent trip resulted in plejes of fuller cooperation and stil closer observance of our D C numbers by 20 other nations alredy uzing this sistem which has been official for 30 years for Institute of Bibliography to which I gave all copyryts except for editions in English.

Its use stedily increases. There is growing demand for important additions and other helps which can be properly made only by a specially traind staf.

Dorkas Fellows, who began on D C 37 years ago and has been associated with W S Biscoe for 34 years and editor since May Seymour's deth 8 years ago, is rendering devoted and efficient servis, but she and M W Getchell, from Illinois Library School, who has had 5 years' experience in Illinois University Library, ar alone in our D C offis at Library of Congress. We must hav at least 2 more on this staf. Miss Fellows' 37 years of D C experience ar invaluabl but she must hav more understudies redy to take up work of editor and subeditor when she leavs it.

Few are adapted to this peculiar but unuzually interesting work, which offers rare opportunities for usefulness, wil pay as much as other library positions, and to the ryt peopl wud be much more attractiv. It is natural to look for such candidates among library skool graduates. We don't care whether a candidate is man or woman, but needed qualities wil oftener be found in a woman. Perhaps 2 to 5 in 100 averaj graduates wud be wel enuf adapted to this special work to make a markt success in it.

Qualities needed: Some things important for a librarian ar not at all necessary for this D C position. Most of a library skool course bears only slytly on this D C work. In fact a candidate who had never studied clasification but had a general education and a keen mind and interest to study D C problems, myt outrank library skool graduates. The successful candidate wud hav a very dignifyd and useful position for life, free from all political or commercial meddling. As in any position, good helth, agreeabl social qualities, tact, general culture, etc, ar desirabl but a person myt lack some of them and stil possibly be a great D C success. Collej education as a background and a fair reading knowledge of French and German wud be valuabl assets.

It is a skolar's reserch work among books and shud not be chozen by one who cares chiefly for personal contacts. D C has in its 53 years come to be the standard clasification and now has 14,000 uzers in 20 cuntries. To a skolarly mind this editorial work always proves fasinating. It is inspiring to feel that one is giving so widely such valuabl help by improvements made in each edition. Edition 13 with 50,000 heds and 50,000 index entries wil be publisht in about 2 years. Edition 2 in French is nearly thru the pres in Brussels. A cyclopedic edition is started which wil make the whole vast field of condenst facts more quickly availabl than has ever been possibl til invention of Decimal Clasification and its Relativ Index. These combine as never before the 2 simplest things known to the human mind—1, 2, 3, and a,b,c. In 53 years, without promotion, becauz no one has had any money-making interest, it has come to be recognized as a universal languaj known in all civilized nations and as the greatest literary laborsaver. We hope to find 2 more editors who can grasp the vizion of unlimited usefulness that wil come from perfecting and spreding the use of this great mental laborsaver which an expert uzer declared comparabl with invention of logarithms or substitution of Arabic numerals for Roman notation.

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I hope yu wil appreciate conditions and cooperate in helping us find 2 or 3 of the best availabl peopl for this D C staf.

As prompt a reply as practicabl wil be dubly appreciated. Address: Godfrey Dewey, Lake Placid Club, N. Y.

Cordially
Melvil Dewey

Two Meetings for Librarians of Large Libraries at Chicago

To the Editor of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL:

There will be two meetings for Librarians of Large Public Libraries at the midwinter conference of the A. L. A. at Chicago December 30 and 31. The great interest of these meetings in the past has been the opportunity for a freedom of discussion that is not possible in a larger group. The committee on program for this year would be very grateful for suggestions of possible subjects and for suggestions as to the best people to present those subjects. Such suggestions can be made to any member of the Committee.

Paul M. Paine, *Librarian, Syracuse Public Library;* Webster Wheelock, *Librarian, St. Paul Public Library;* Paul North Rice, Chairman, *Librarian, Dayton Public Library.*

Liberal Use of Petty Cash Suggested

To the Editor of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Miss Marion C. Orr, librarian, Idaho Falls public library, suggests the liberal use of a petty cash or contingent fund to evade the necessity of making affidavits for many small bills.

In Idaho Falls there is a contingent fund of $200. Bills under $5, and sometimes larger bills, are paid from this fund, a memorandum receipt being taken for each expenditure. At the end of each month the librarian makes a single affidavit covering all of these transactions. The Board then issues a warrant for the total amount expended, thus restoring the fund.

Most libraries maintain a petty cash fund of some kind and in many cases it may be possible to extend its use as Miss Orr suggests.

Very truly yours,
RALPH MUNN,
Chairman, A. L. A. Federal and State Relations Committee.

Aviation Library Made Possible by Guggenheim Fund

HARRY F. GUGGENHEIM, President of the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the promotion of Aeronautics, has authorized the appropriation of $140,000 for a Chair at the Library of Congress for the purpose of organizing a complete aeronautical library for research purposes. The Smithsonian Institute, the War Department and the Navy Department have already agreed to transfer to the Library of Congress such of their aeronautical material as would be appropriate. This will make it possible for these and other organizations maintaining libraries of this nature to de-limit and restrict their collections only to that which is immediately necessary.

A New Scheme for Overdue Books

THE Hamtramck high school library, Michigan, which serves both senior and junior high schools and the public, has tried an experiment this year in securing the return of overdue books. Much has been done in the past to get the pupils to return their books on time, but nothing has brought the desired result as has this plan.

Nothing is done until a book is two weeks overdue, when a postal card notice is sent to the pupil's home address. A week later, if no response has been made by the pupil, a messenger notice is sent to the pupil's home room and the home room president makes an investigation and sees that the books are returned at once. The home room president acts promptly and effectively, for he does not welcome any messenger notices to any pupil in his home room, as each home room is in the contest to get no messenger notices during a semester.

The home room presidents have made the following rules to keep their rooms from receiving messenger notices of overdue books:

1. Each pupil is required to have his own library card and to use it.
2. Pupils must notify librarian of change in address.
3. Books must be returned on time.
4. When a student receives a card notifying him that certain books are charged to him, he must take the card at once to the library charging-desk.
   (Rules No. 3 and 4 are the most important steps.)
5. When fines are due, students must make a settlement at once or make arrangements for working to pay the fine.
6. When books or library cards are lost, the librarian should be notified at once.
7. An ideal citizen in the school is one who keeps his record clean in the library.

Duke University Acquires Famous Library

THE PRIVATE LIBRARY of the South Carolina poet, Paul Hamilton Hayne, recently acquired by the Duke University Library, is one of the most interesting collections added to the library shelves in some time. It contains approximately 1800 volumes, including many valuable files of magazines and pamphlets. One of the interesting items is a complete file of *The Palmetto Flag*, a secession newspaper of 1851, in which Hayne has marked his own articles. The collection is expected to prove a valuable addition to the university's rapidly growing library.

Among Librarians

Public Libraries

EMMA L. ANDERSON, Wisconsin '28, has joined the staff of the Lucas County Library, Maumee, Ohio, as children's librarian.

RUBY BABCOCK is now librarian of the Junction City Public Library, Kan.

MARY LOUISE BONE has been appointed children's librarian of the Hutchinson Public Library, Kan.

MYRTLE BUCK is now reference librarian of the Emporia Public Library, Wis.

LUCILLE CHANDONNET, Simmons '24, for a number of years children's librarian at the People's Library, Newport, R. I., has accepted a general assistant's position at the Manchester, N. H., Public Library.

ADELINE COOK, Wisconsin '23, is acting as head of the Reference Division of the Seattle Public Library for the year.

ROSAMOND CRUIKSHANK, Pratt '25, formerly on the staff of the Pratt Institute Free Library, is now assistant in charge of technical books in the Hartford Public Library.

LETHA M. DAVIDSON, Wisconsin '23, has resigned as chief of the Children's Department, Des Moines Public Library, Iowa, to become librarian of the Ames Public Library.

HELEN R. DUKE, Pratt '28, has been appointed assistant in the children's room of the Pratt Institute Free Library.

MALVENA EVANS, Illinois 1929, has accepted the position of Assistant Cataloger in the Decatur, Ill., Public Library.

EVA FRENCH has become a member of the New York Public Library staff.

MARJORY FRENCH has become a member of the New York Public Library staff.

ALICE A. FROST, Wisconsin '19, and Junior High School Librarian in Long Beach, Cal., since 1922, has been appointed Assistant Supervisor of Circulation in the Seattle Public Library, succeeding Mrs. Alice I. Walker who has resigned.

BLANCHE GRIMSLEY has become a member of the New York Public Library staff.

RUTH HAYWARD, Wisconsin '26, has accepted the position of children's librarian, Public Library, Hammond, Ind.

MARGARET HERRIDGE, Simmons '27, has joined the staff of the Manchester, N. H., Public Library.

HELEN L. HOLT, Wisconsin '26, has been appointed librarian of the Talbot County Library, Easton, Md.

DOROTHY L. HULL, Pratt '25, has been appointed branch librarian of the Stapleton Branch of the New York Public Library.

AVE JACKSON is now head of the Circulation Department of the El Paso Public Library, Texas.

ISABEL JACKSON, Pratt '25, formerly assistant branch librarian of the Seward Park Branch of the New York Public Library, has been made branch librarian of the Morrisania Branch.

CAROLINE L. JONES, Pratt '13, librarian of Hampton Institute Library, has been appointed supervisor of the libraries of the Virgin Islands.

LOEDA KINCHELOE has been appointed librarian of the Ottawa Public Library, Kan.

PHYLLIS KANE, Simmons '28, has been appointed a general assistant at the Brooklyn, N. Y., Public Library.

MARY LA RUE, Illinois 1927, has resigned as assistant cataloger in the Decatur, Ill., Public Library and will continue her studies.

MRS. H. LUCY NICHOLS has been appointed librarian of the Hutchinson Public Library, Kan.

RUTH NORRIS, Washington '29, has been made assistant in the Ballard Branch, Seattle Public Library.

EDITH M. NORTON, Wisconsin '07, who has been the librarian of the School of Medicine in the University of Pittsburgh, was established as librarian of the Public Library, Coffeyville, Kan., in July.

MIRIAM OATEY, Washington '29, has been appointed assistant in the Central Children's Room, Seattle Public Library.

HELEN H. PARKER, Western Reserve 1929, has become children's librarian of the Decatur, Ill., Public Library.

HELEN RUGG, formerly in charge of the Industrial Arts Division of the Saint Paul Public Library, has taken the position of first assistant in the Reference Division of the James Jerome Hill Reference Library, Saint Paul.

ELIZABETH W. SIMPSON, Wisconsin '24, is now cataloger of the Public Library, Beaumont, Tex.

The following members of the University of Washington library school, 1929, have joined the staff of the Library Association of Portland: Elizabeth Franck, circulation department; Mildred Cohn, reference department; Katharine Beggs and Dorothy Porter, children's librarians; Dorothy A. Johnson, school department; and Dorothy M. Cramer, branch department.

College and University Libraries

FERNE ANTEL has been appointed assistant in the Tulsa University Library, Okla.

LAURA A. BETTS, Pratt '26, formerly librarian of Pacific College, Newberg, Ore., has been appointed head of the circulation department at Drake University Library.

RUTH M. BIRD, Wisconsin '25, formerly of Tulsa, Okla., has been appointed assistant librarian, Junior College Library, Kansas City, Mo.

ELEANORE A. CAMMACK, Illinois '29, has been appointed assistant in the Order Department of the Purdue University Library, Ind.

DOROTHY GEDDES has become librarian of the Mackenzie College, Sao Paulo, Brazil.

HELEN HEFLING has been appointed to take charge of periodicals and binding at Oberlin College, Ohio.

MARGARET O. KUNTZ, Drexel '25, has been appointed Cataloger in the University of New Mexico Library.

MARIAN MERRILL, Simmons '23, has been appointed librarian of the Wheaton College library, Norton, Mass.

MARGARET ROUNDS, St. Louis '28, has been appointed assistant in the Circulation Department of the University of Nebraska Library.

HELEN RUSSELL, Simmons '16, has accepted the position of librarian of the West Chester, Pa., State Teachers College.

ESTHER SCHLUNDT, Illinois '27, has been appointed general assistant in the Purdue University Library, Ind.

BLANCHE SMITH, Pratt '21, formerly on the staff of the Public Library at Washington, D. C., has been appointed assistant librarian of Cleveland College, Cleveland, Ohio.

VIRGINIA SNAVELY, Simmons '28, has become a cataloger at Oberlin College Library, Ohio.

GOLDA E. TAYLOR, St. Louis '29, has been appointed assistant librarian, Lindenwood College, St. Charles, Mo.

Opportunities

This column is open to librarians.

Wanted—Supervisor of children's work at the Tampa Public Library, Florida. Salary, $1,500-$2,100. Apply direct.

Young man, 27, with one year library school and about one year's experience in public library and college library work, desires position. Foreign born. R-12.

Experienced librarian, University of Illinois Library School, would like position either temporary or permanent. Prefer position in the South or in a dry climate. R-13.

University graduate, with library and secretarial training, desires position in college, public or business library. Has had some experience in college library work. Reference work preferred. R-14.

University and library school graduate, with ten years' experience in college and public libraries, will be available for position after January 1. R-15.

College man, nine years in technical library, desires change. Fitted by a variety of experiences to direct technology department in large public library. Salary $2,400. R-11

Wanted—Copies of the "hidden title story" formerly published by the Hanover Library and now out of print. Information regarding an available copy would be appreciated by the librarian of the Carnegie-Stahl Free Public Library, Bellevue, Ohio.

Library school graduate with twenty years' experience in technical, administrative and teaching (of cataloging) experience, interested in position as chief of Catalog Department in a public library, cataloger for industrial concern or training class instructor. Any location. R-16.

THE CALENDAR

Nov. 17-20—Children's Book Week.
Nov. 21-23—Mississippi Library Association, Annual Meeting at Jackson, Miss.
Nov. 30—Conference of Eastern College Librarians at Columbia University.
Dec. 30-31—Midwinter Meeting of the American Library Association, Drake Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

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New England College Librarians

THE New England College librarians met at Worcester, Mass., June 7-8. The occasion was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the association and the recognition of Dr. Louis N. Wilson, who has just retired after forty years as librarian at Clarke University. The speaker of the first evening was Dr. Harry L. Koopman, librarian of Brown University, and his subject was "Men and Meetings of a Quarter Century." The second session was held the next morning in the library of Holy Cross College. Some of the topics discussed were "Smoking in College Library Buildings"; "Counting Pamphlets Separately or as Volumes"; "Shelf Reading"; "Loans to Faculty"; "The H. W. Wilson Service Basis"; "Inter-library Loans"; "Relaying Inter-library Loan Requests"; "More Books or More Service"; "The Loss of Reserve Books"; "Books Submitted by Members of Faculty"; and "Instructing Freshmen in the Use of the Library." The members approved the choice of Dartmouth for the next meeting place.

Early American History in New York

TO THE librarians of the city and environs of New York grateful acknowledgment is made in the preface to *A Guide to the Principal Sources for Early American History* (1600-1800) *in the City of New York* by the compilers, Evarts Boutell Greene and Richard B. Morris (New York: Columbia University Press, cl., 357 p., $7.50). Especially generous cooperation was given by the New York Historical Society and the New York Public Library. The Chief of the American History Division of the latter library and its Keeper of Manuscripts, Victor Hugo Paltsits, made available his unique knowledge of his own department and of important bodies of material elsewhere, to the benefit of the section on Manuscript Collections.

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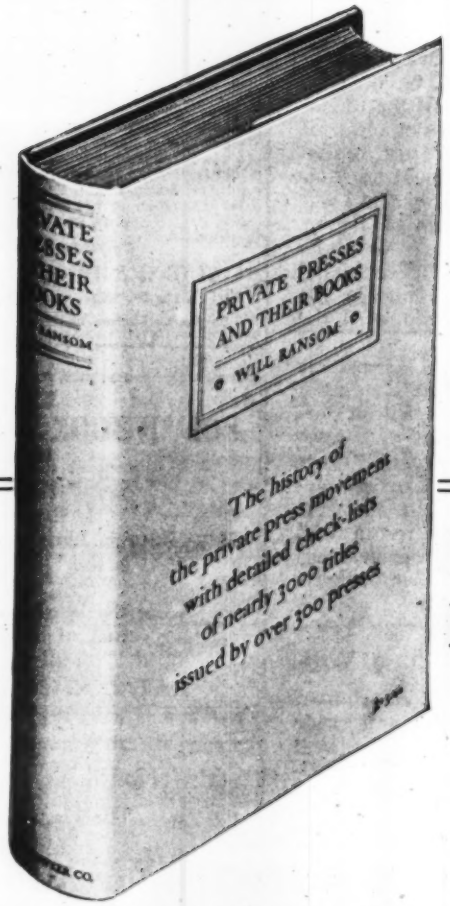
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